

Fair and continued warm
Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

6
O'CLOCK

LOWELL MASS. MONDAY JULY 31 1916

PRICE ONE CENT

ALLEGED BURGLAR WAS HELD FOR THE POLICE

Appleton St. Man Found Stranger in House and Overpowered Him—Police Court News

William C. Clark, who claims Providence, R. I., as his home, was caught in a room of the house occupied by Victor H. Melster at 261 Appleton street about 7 o'clock this morning and after being overpowered was held for the police and subsequently taken to the police station where he was booked for breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny.

Mr. Melster arose shortly before 7 o'clock and while dressing his wife informed him that a stranger had entered the bathroom on the second floor of the building. Mr. Melster went to the bathroom but did not see anyone there, but continuing his search found Clark ransacking one of the drawers of a dresser in a room occupied by a lodger. When asked what he was doing, Clark said he was visiting his friend and when asked the name of the man who occupied the room he gave the man's name, but later it was learned that Clark had got the man's name from an addressed envelope found in the room.

Mr. Melster was suspicious and decided to detain Clark, whereupon the latter put up a battle, but Mr. Melster was equal to the occasion and after a struggle overpowered the man and pinning him on the bed held him there until the police arrived.

In court this morning Clark entered a plea of not guilty but could not give any good reason why he should be in the house. He claimed he had never been arrested before but the court declined to continue the case until Saturday morning and in the meantime the man's record will be looked up.

Sequel to Romance

A romance between a married woman and a milquetoast which started in Greece and continued in this country came to a sudden termination this morning when Katina Notas and George J. Evangelou were brought before Supt. Redmond Welch of the police department and as a result of his conversation with them, Mrs. Notas was charged with polygamy and Evangelou was charged with adultery. Both were brought before Judge Enright in police court later on and pleas of not guilty were entered and their cases were continued until Aug. 8, each being held under \$300.

According to the story recited before the superintendent, Mrs. Notas is the wife of Thomas Notas of 153 West Pearl street, Nashua, N. H. The couple lived happily together in sunny Greece and had three children. Evangelou delivered milk at the house and was friendly with both Mr. and Mrs. Notas. When the war in Europe broke out, Notas, being a member of the Greek army, was called to arms and after a

doctor's case continued.

Dr. Peter N. Gatsopoulos, aged 32, was arrested Saturday night by Sergt. David Petrie and Patrolman Stefanoff on a warrant charging him with practicing medicine without authority. He was taken to the police station and shortly after being locked up was bailed by his uncle, Dr. John C. Gatsopoulos.

It is alleged that the young man only recently graduated from the Baltimore medical college and prior to that from the University of Paris, France. He spent a number of years in some of the best medical schools in Europe and finished his education in Baltimore a short time ago. It is said that he passed the medical examination in Boston, but his certificate entitling him to practice has not been received.

Recently his uncle was away from the city for several weeks, and it is alleged that during that time a man called on Dr. Peter Gatsopoulos asking him to attend his wife in a maternity case. It is said that the young doctor prescribed for the man's wife and also advised that she be sent to a hospital. This was done and the woman died on Wednesday.

Dr. Gatsopoulos when arraigned in court this morning entered a plea of not guilty and at the request of his counsel the case was continued until Aug. 9.

"Liberty Square Gang"

Since the breaking up of the celebrated "Dolly Dumb" gang which terrorized the residents and passersby in the vicinity of John and French streets it was thought that Lowell was rid of this particular brand of disturber, but in police court today Supt. Welch referred to the "Liberty Square gang" as a bad one. He said the gang is composed of young men who congregate in Western avenue, Fletcher, Duran and Worthen streets, and near the corner of Adams and Suffolk streets.

The superintendent said that the gang make life miserable for passersby and he says they are dangerous and a menace to society. They have little regard, he says, for police officers and that on several occasions when arrests were being made, the gang has attacked officers and have taken prisoners away from them.

About 8 o'clock Saturday night Patrolmen McNally and Patrick Noonan arrested Frank Goddard and Frederick Poole, who were under the influence of liquor. Goddard complained to the officers that he had been robbed of \$4 and suspicion rested upon Poole. When the officers were leading the two men to the box they were assailed by the Liberty Square gang and despite the fact that both pulled their clubs they

were unable to reach the box. Constable Thompson appeared on the scene and was given the key to the patrol box but it was only after a desperate fight that he managed to reach the box and summon the patrol.

Poole was booked for drunkenness as was Goddard and owing to the latter's condition he was unable to remember whether or not Poole had taken his money. Poole, when arraigned before Judge Enright this morning said he was 17 years of age and denied having anything to do with Goddard but admitted that he was drunk when arrested. He was fined \$5. Goddard was released after testifying.

Supt. Welch informed the court that the gang in question is one of the worst that he has ever had his attention called to and that it seems to be a physical impossibility to take men to the box. He said, however, that within a short time a number of those who form the gang will be brought into court and more serious charges than drunkenness will be preferred against them.

Every department has been ransacked from top to bottom and all odd lots and broken lines have been marked at prices to close. We must clean up these lots and make ready for new arrivals in fall merchandise.

Interest Begins
SATURDAY,
AUGUST 5th

—AT THE—

Merrimack River
Savings Bank
417 Middlesex St.

INTEREST BEGINS

Saturday
August 5

—AT—

The Central Savings Bank
IS CENTRAL STREET

HALIFOUX'S
ON THE SQUARE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, AUG. 4th, 5th and 7th ARE RANSACK SALE DAYS AT CHALIFOUX'S

Every department has been ransacked from top to bottom and all odd lots and broken lines have been marked at prices to close. We must clean up these lots and make ready for new arrivals in fall merchandise.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN CLASH WITH MEXICAN BANDITS

U. S. Cavalry Men and Villa Band in Battle Five Miles Below Fort Hancock, Texas—More Than 200 Shots Fired—Bay State Soldiers Took Part

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Tex., early today. There were five bandits in the party.

Private John Twoney, Troop F, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, and Robert Woods, a United States customs inspector, were killed.

More than 200 shots were fired during the engagement, it is reported. The Mexicans, it is believed, crossed the Rio to steal horses.

They were discovered by American patrols and were attacked by the cavalry patrol. The Mexicans, mounted on good horses, attempted to flee, but were intercepted and forced to fight.

Other reports reaching here said that efforts to identify any of the Mexicans had been unsuccessful but it was believed they were members of one of the Villa bands.

The regular cavalry was supported

in the clash by a detail of Company E, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

Reports to Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, indicated the bandits had been killed.

American patrols reported that a small detachment of Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande and apparently were making their way toward an isolated section about 55 miles down the river. It was believed they were either smugglers or stock thieves.

A small detachment of Troop F, Eighth cavalry, was sent in pursuit. The Mexicans were surprised and it is believed that none escaped.

Capt. H. D. Cushing, commanding Company E, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, at Fort Hancock, reported the few details he was able to obtain, to Gen. Bell.

CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS

PARTICIPATE IN CLASH

BOSTON, July 31.—Company C of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry regiment, reported as participating in

the border clash with Mexican bandits today, was recruited almost entirely from Cambridge. The command is headed by Capt. H. Dwight Cushing.

Today's action was the first in which the men of Company C had taken part since their arrival at El Paso, Tex., a month ago.

CARRANZA TO GIVE UP

POST AS FIRST CHIEF

LAREDO, Tex., July 31.—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as first chief of the de facto government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo last night.

Gen. Carranza will enter the field as a presidential candidate at the forthcoming general election, it was said yesterday, apparently confirming recent unofficial advices from Mexico City, which intimated that the first chief would seek elevation to the presidency at the hands of the voters.

Correction, the case of drunkenness being placed on file.

CARD PLAYERS FINED

Peter Milas, Anastasio Pippear, Makes Vallery, George Brown, Louis Paulanos, Anas Karlos and James Trombaris were enjoying a game of cards in a house in upper Market street yesterday when some of the police officers made their appearance and as a result they were arraigned in court this morning on complaints charging them with playing cards on the Lord's day. Each entered a plea of guilty and fines of \$5 were imposed.

GIVE A WRONG NAME

Hormidas Houle when arrested gave the name of Frank Hood. The only complaint against him was that of drunkenness but inasmuch as he had appeared on several previous occasions he was sentenced to the house of correction for six months.

OTHER OFFENDERS

Joseph Martin, charged with drunkenness, was given a sentence of two months in jail. John Ferreira will spend the next three months at that place and George Bechard and Edward Marotel will spend five and 15 days respectively in jail. Patrick O'Brien was fined \$10 and Michael J. Burns was ordered to pay a similar amount. Thomas J. Brown was given a suspended sentence of six months in the house of correction.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID

Despatches from Cairo announce that the Arabs who are fighting against Turkish rule in Arabia have captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, the Red seaport of Medina.

A ZEPPELIN RAID

The great Russian drive on the eastern front is continuing in undiminished force in some sectors. In northeastern Galicia, in the region of Brody which was captured last week by Gen. Sakharov the Russians are keeping up their pursuit of the Germans who have been pushed back to the Grabczki and Srebrz rivers, Pergo-

grad announces.

Arabs Capture Turkish Fort

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grad announces.

STOLE NEW AUTO

BOSTON, July 31.—An unknown man entered the Woodbourne garage, in the West Roxbury district today and after blinding the caretaker, Harry L. Simpson and locking him in the office, stole a new model automobile and drove away toward Brockton and Providence.

The car was the property of Dana Sargent, owner of the garage. A search for the hold-up man was started by the police as soon as Simpson was able to free himself and notify them.

DON'T FAIL TO READ

DEMANDS CONGRESS INVESTIGATE DISASTER

Mayor of Jersey City Acts After Big Explosion—Two Arrested—Death List Grows

NEW YORK, July 31.—While federal and county prosecutors and the Interstate commerce commission were conducting investigations to determine the cause of and fix the responsibility for the great ammunition explosion in Jersey City yesterday with its toll of death, injury and destruction, Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City announced that he would demand a congressional investigation of the disaster. He said that such an investigation was imperative in order to enact more stringent laws for the transportation and storage of high explosives than are provided in the present regulations of the interstate commerce commission.

The mayor asserted that the state of New Jersey, although it had stringent laws governing the transportation of explosives within the state

was at the mercy of the federal laws to which the Jersey authorities have been obliged to conform in order to permit interstate commerce. The interstate commerce regulations, he said, allowed the transportation and storage of high explosives in quantities far too large.

Responsibility of Disaster

"The responsibility for the explosion," said the mayor, "is entirely up to the Interstate commerce commission, whose regulations permit storage and transportation of huge quantities of high explosives. There seems to be no redress in the matter. The only solution of the problem that I can see now is to appeal to congress. I have already requested three New Jersey,

Continued to page two

OFF FOR FORT BANKS

POOR

MANAGEMENT

TWO MORE MEN SENT FROM RECRUITING STATION AT ARMY

MONEY

TWO young men from this city left the Middlesex street station on the 4:30 o'clock train for Boston bound for Fort Banks, where they will be fitted out for service with Uncle Sam and then sent to join the companies already engaged at the Mexican border. Both men were accepted by the officers who were recruiting at the West Roxbury station under the direction of Major Colby T. Kitteridge.

The two young men who left were James F. Works and Howard L. Smith. The former was accepted for service in the heavy artillery and the latter for the Fifth regiment. Works applied Friday and Smith was taken in this morning.

Recruiting has been rather dull at the local armory since the officers and members of the Sixth regiment were assigned here last Friday. While but two men have been sent from the city to be prepared for the front, a half dozen others have applied for admission into a regiment and failed to pass the necessary examinations showing that all would be soldiers are put through a severe test. No recruits

have been collected the passengers on the last car to arrive were notified of the change and the three cars which were standing there. The three cars were already overcrowded and it was impossible for the passengers of this car to get seats or barely standing room on any of the other cars. Women with babies in their arms, others with suit cases returning from week-ends, and both men and women were obliged to stand on the platform, hang on the straps or sit in each other's laps in order to reach their destination, while the car which unloaded them like a lot of cattle returned to Lawrence empty.

Major Kitteridge said this forenoon that all men accepted for service at the local recruiting station would be sent to Fort Banks the same day they

were accepted.

At Fort Banks they will be fitted up and receive proper training after which they will be shipped to the border. It is believed that the first batch of recruits taken in at the different stations throughout the state will be sent away this week. There will be no delay in transporting the soldiers from Fort Banks to Mexico and any of the "cookies" anxious for immediate service are assured of being in Texas in a very short time after they enlist.

Furthermore to show the absurdity of such an arrangement many people along the road returning from the camps down river were passed up and obliged to wait till late in the night.

With the approaching demand for sixteen fares, the railroad patrons are beginning to wonder why the management doesn't first try to accommodate its passengers at regular rates before asking for an increase. Perhaps this might solve the problem of greater revenue and the six-cent fare would not be necessary to meet the increased expenses of the road.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

TWO BOYS DROWNED

LAIDS WERE BATHING IN THE MERRIMACK RIVER NEAR PERKINS STREET

Two boys, aged about 10 and 12 years

were drowned while bathing in the Merrimack river near the Barber Mfg. Co. in Perkins street about 12:30 p.m. today. The bodies had not been identified at the time of going to press.

STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

HOD CARRIERS WANT AN INCREASE TO 35 CENTS AN HOUR—MAY TIE UP WORK

LAWRENCE, July 31.—A strike of the Allied Trades council was inaugurated here this morning which may tie up all construction work in the city. The hod carriers have made demands for an increase to 35 cents per hour and the affiliated trades unions are backing them in their demands.

Among the first places affected by the strike today were the new mills under course of construction for the George E. Kunhardt, the new mill of the Whitman Co. and the Diamond Match Co. Delegates of the different trades unions began the rounds this morning calling the men from work.

It is estimated that the strike will affect 2000 skilled workers.

WILL MOTOR TO CANADA

Elie Delisle and his son, Arpee of this city as well as his brother, Alfred Delisle of Fitchburg and the latter's son, Alain, will leave tomorrow morning on a four weeks' automobile trip to Canada, during which time they will visit relatives and friends in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and other places.

MAYCLOSEPLANT

Time Given Chemical
Co., for Abatement of
Nuisance Expires

The injunction secured by the town of Tewksbury against the Avery Chemical Co. expires today and unless the ordered changes calculated to remove the danger to surrounding vegetation from sulphuric acid fumes is removed within three or four days, the officials of the company will be forced to close their plant.

By the injunction the company was given until July 31 or today to make good its declared plans for improvements. It is stated that the company has started on the proposed improvements, but has not as yet completed its work, and accordingly the officials of the town declared today they would give the company three or four days of grace and if the necessary changes are not made by that time the town will sue for a permanent injunction and will demand the closing down of the sulphuric acid plant. It is possible also that the town will demand the closing down of the laetic acid plant on the basis that this is also a nuisance by causing an offensive odor.

It is said that despite the efforts of the company to prevent the escape of sulphuric acid fumes more damage was caused to the trees and vegetation in the Wamesit district last Thursday and Friday, and furthermore that residents of the district complained that they could not sleep because of a choking sensation caused by the fumes. The officials of the company are endeavoring to correct matters and expect to have things under control in a few days.

FUNERAL NOTICES

BURKE—The funeral of the late Elizabeth M. Burke will take place Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the home of her parents, Martin and Mary Jordan Burke, 750 Broadway. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

BRUCE—The funeral of the late William H. Bruce will take place on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from his late home, 4 Franklin court. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in charge of St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers M. H. McDonough Sons.

CHENEY—The funeral of Mildred Catherine Cheney, aged 9 years and 21 days, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Frederick R. and Catherine Cheney, 125 Harrison street. Besides her father and mother, she leaves one sister, Helen and two brothers, Irving and Cecil W. Healey.

CHURCHILL—Mrs. Elizabeth O. Churchill died this morning. She was born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 16, 1822, and was married there to James M. Churchill, March 3, 1842. They came to Lowell to reside and remained here when Mr. Churchill died 30 years ago, at which time Mrs. Churchill returned to Lowell where she has since remained. She was a member of the Advent Christian church of this city, where she had a class in Sunday school for many years. She leaves to mourn her loss, daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth M. C. Mayberry, who with her husband, Oliver W., resided with her.

Ho! Everybody!!

Know Zu Zu! Eat Zu Zu! The crisp-est, spiciest ginger snap that ever tickled a palate.

Make a bee line to the nearest grocer man, and get a whole packageful for a nickel.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Zu Zu • Zu Zu

R. L. and five grandchildren, Melburn B. Phyllis M. and Albert V. Peabody and William C. and Ada D. Bragdon all of this city. The body was taken to the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. H. Peabody, 173 Stevens street.

NAYLOR—Joseph Naylor died Saturday at his home, 173 Stevens street, aged 34 years. He leaves three daughters, Ellen Naylor, Mrs. Frank Russell, and Mrs. Thomas H. Elliott, two sons, Samuel of West Chelmsford and William Naylor of Philadelphia, Pa., and several grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

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FUNERALS

GOMES—The funeral of Marie Gomes will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late home, 21 Pearl st. Services will be held at St. Anthony's church at 3 o'clock. Burial will be in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

KENNEY—The funeral of the late Mrs. Johanna C. Kennedy will take place Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock from her home, 17 Warren street, Nashua, N. H. A mass of requiem will be said at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

MARTIN—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Martin will take place Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock from her home, 25 Cross street. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

MURPHY—The funeral of the late Edward A. Murphy will take place Tuesday morning at 8:45 o'clock from his home, 349 Broadway street. A mass of requiem will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9:45 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery. Friends are earnestly requested not to send flowers. Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

MCODER—The funeral of Frank McOder will take place tomorrow morning from his home, 29 Lincoln street at 8 o'clock. At St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock a solemn high mass of requiem will be sung. Burial will be in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. Funeral arrangements in charge of undertakers O'Connell & Mack.

ROARK—The funeral of Miss Margaret Roark will take place tomorrow morning from her home, 26 Pearl st. High mass of requiem at the Sacred Heart church in St. Patrick's cemetery. Friends invited. Funeral arrangements in charge of undertaker J. F. Rogers.

DEATHS

SARNO—Mrs. Mary Grala, wife of William Sarno, aged 39 years, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 19 Stanton street.

WILLIAMS—Ruth Williams, infant daughter of Hyacin and Annie Williams, aged 7 months, died yesterday morning at the Newborn hospital. The body was removed to the home of her parents, 149 Grand st.

MURPHY—Edward A. Murphy died yesterday at his home, 349 Broadway, aged 34 years. He leaves his father, Edward; two sisters, Mrs. John J. Maher of Winter Haven and Josephine Murphy, and three brothers, Florence J. Dean, A. and Frank J. Murphy.

MARTIN—Mrs. Mary Martin, widow of James Martin, and an esteemed member of St. Patrick's church, died last night at her home, 25 Cross street. She leaves three daughters, Marie Martin, Mrs. William Dinsdale and Mrs. Robert Hartley.

BRAGDON—Mrs. Mary J. Bragdon died yesterday at 50 Whitney avenue, aged 55 years. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Fred H. Peabody, a sister, William H. Peabody, a brother, George W. Peabody, a son-in-law, Mrs. Charles Green of Greenwood.

CHAPLIN—The funeral of Rodney Craven Chaplin, infant son of William and Miriam (Mitsie) Chaplin, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the home of his parents, 41 Devonshire avenue. Among the floral offerings were sprays, parents, Mrs. Chaplin and family, and basket, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Haynes. Burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. The funeral arrangements were in charge of undertaker George W. McKeon.

MORRIS—The funeral services of James Morris were held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Underhill & Williams, 110 Merrimack street, at 2 o'clock. Burial was in the cemetery of the New England Congregational Church, 100 Merrimack street. The total offering included the following: \$1,100, inscribed "Father"; Wallace L. Long, \$100, inscribed "Brother"; \$100, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Morris and family, and tributes from Woodlawn Club, Lowell Lodge 615, Loyal Order of Moose, Adam Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Adam, Mrs. John Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Morris and family, Mr. and Mrs. McLean and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Craig. The total sum was \$1,100.

MUNITION BOXES ADRIFF—The death list from the explosion

congressmen to take steps to bring about such an investigation. It seems unnatural that such a catastrophe could occur in a civilized community.

Under the New Jersey law Alfred M. Dickman, agent of the Lehigh Valley railroad, stationed at Black Tom pier, where the explosion occurred, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the warehouse of the National Warehouse Storage Co., mostly destroyed, were brought into court in New Jersey under arrest today and held in \$500 bail until Friday. They were charged with permitting Johnson Richter No. 24, loaded with high explosives, to lie in at Black Tom pier in violation of the New Jersey state law, and in a "wilful infidelity," that death resulted.

Statue of Liberty Undamaged—The Statue of Liberty virtually was undamaged but the doors to the pedestal were blown in.

Stories told by those who narrowly escaped death verify the miraculous. One man says he was blown out of Bedloe's Island but had to swim back again to the Jersey shore when the burning barges bounded the island.

The air seemed to be full of flame and I thought the end of the world had come, said another survivor. A third was blown 50 feet from the top of a freight car and landed near a building which fell upon him.

At least \$10,000,000, probably \$15,000,000 damage was caused by the destruction of thirteen of the eighteen warehouses of the National Storage Co. in Jersey City. Edward L. MacKenzie stated today, this loss is amply covered by insurance.

Munitions Insured—On consignments of munitions and other supplies going to France, loss will fall on insurance companies owing

still stood at three today although some of the missing had still to be accounted for. The discovery that many munition boxes buried from exploding barges or set afloat when they sank were drifting about the Harbor today caused great nervousness among pilots of harbor craft. It was as if the harbor had been mined and commanders of tugs had kept a careful lookout for all floating objects.

Fire Commissioner Adamsen issued a warning, saying that "great dangers lie in the possibility of careless handling of explosives that have floated to Manhattan Island and are still washing up to the shore by the tide."

Loss \$20,000,000.

A revised estimate of the damage is to place the loss at a little over \$20,000,000, as follows:

Thirteen warehouses, National Storage Co., \$7,000,000; forty thousand tons of raw sugar, \$3,400,000; twenty-four thousand bales of tobacco, \$1,500,000; other merchandise, \$500,000; ammunition in cars and barges, \$5,000,000; other barges and cargoes \$200,000; Ellis Island, \$5,000; Bedloe's Island, \$100,000; Lehigh Valley railroad, piers, etc., \$1,250,000; Moran Towing Co., \$35,000; plate glass and other damage in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City, \$1,000,000.

TWO ARRESTED

NEW YORK, July 31.—Two men are under arrest today on warrants charging them with manslaughter in indirectly causing the death of one of the victims of the terrific explosion of ammonium on Black Tom pier early yesterday morning. Estimates of the casualties early today placed the number of dead at four, with three mortally injured, 33 suffering from less serious injuries and 11 to 20 missing. Estimates of the property loss range from \$25,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

Chief of Police Dead

The Jersey City police today added to the list of dead Cornelius J. Leyden, chief of the Lehigh Valley railroad police, who has been missing since the explosion occurred.

Death List May Reach 12

Many persons who were on board barges moored at the burned piers are missing and it is feared that they have perished. In some quarters it was believed the total number of dead would reach 12.

Those under arrest were Albert M. Dickman, agent of the Lehigh Valley railroad, stationed at Black Tom pier, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the warehouses of the National Storage Co., 13 of which were destroyed by the fire which followed the explosions. A warrant also was issued for the arrest of Theodore B. Johnson, president of a lighterage company, one of whose barges loaded with ammunition is alleged to have been moored at the pier.

Blame For Explosion

Frank Hague, commissioner of public safety of Jersey City, charged that the blame for the explosion lay with either the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the storage company or the lighterage company and that some of them had violated the laws of New Jersey, the Jersey City ordinances and the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by permitting barges loaded with explosives to remain moored at the piers over night. These barges were being used to transport the ammunition to steamers lying in Gravesend bay.

Investigations Begin

Several investigations were commenced today to discover the origin of the fire which caused the awful explosion that destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of ammunition, 80 freight cars, set blazing ammunition barges adrift to bombard the Statue of Liberty and the Ellis Island immigration station with shells and shrapnel and shattered \$100,000 worth of windows in the city. One of the investigations was being conducted by Col. Beverly W. Dunn, chief inspector of the bureau of explosives of the American Railway Association and the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was aided by 30 inspectors. The county prosecutor and city authorities in Jersey City were making investigations also. It was understood that agents of the department of justice were making inquiries to learn whether the explosion was the work of an incendiary.

Conflicting Reports on Cause

Conflicting reports as to the cause of the fire still are circulated. Lehigh Valley officials assert that an interloping barge loaded with ammunition was moored at their pier in defiance of their orders and that the first explosion took place on board that vessel. The commissioners of public safety say that four ammunition barges were at or near the piers and that all of them were destroyed. It is feared their crews perished.

For Mobilization Camp

E. F. Searle, connected with Rockingham park, in Salem, N. H., has made an offer to the United States government to turn over to Uncle Sam the race course for a National Guard mobilization camp and maneuver center. The offer was announced last week in the United States senate by Senator Gallinger, who with Senator Weeks, agreed that the track was excellently situated at a point where it might be used by the militia of three states, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Pier Mass of Smoking Ruins

The big pier, just west of the Statue of Liberty, is today a mass of smoking ruins with the debris piled hundreds of feet high in places and with the fire still burning.

The work of repairing the damage to the buildings on Bedloe's and Ellis islands and in New York and Jersey City began today. The immigration station at Ellis Island appeared like a war-swept village with every window shattered, the roof of the hospital caved in, the main door blown away and the dining and executive rooms wrecked, while the island was strewn with bits of shrapnel, broken glass and three-inch shells thrown ashore from drifting barges which had bombarded the island as they burned. The damage was estimated at \$15,000.

On Bedloe's Island

The building on Bedloe's island with doors blown in and windows shattered show the marks of an eight hour bombardment of shrapnel, iron bolts and spikes, pieces of steel and chain. The roof of an iron warehouse was ripped off and the walls were filled with holes while the homes of the army officers were stripped of their chimneys and walls and plaster shattered. The loss there is estimated at \$10,000.

Statue of Liberty Undamaged

The Statue of Liberty virtually was undamaged but the doors to the pedestal were blown in.

Stories told by those who narrowly

escaped death verify the miraculous. One man says he was blown out of Bedloe's Island but had to swim back again to the Jersey shore when the burning barges bounded the island.

The air seemed to be full of flame and I thought the end of the world had come, said another survivor. A third was blown 50 feet from the top of a freight car and landed near a building which fell upon him.

At least \$10,000,000, probably \$15,000,000 damage was caused by the destruction of thirteen of the eighteen warehouses of the National Storage Co. in Jersey City. Edward L. MacKenzie stated today, this loss is amply covered by insurance.

Munitions Insured

On consignments of munitions and other supplies going to France, loss will fall on insurance companies owing

Largest Stock of Victrolas and Records in Lowell

The Bon Marché
DRY GOODS CO.

Lowest Prices Consistent With Reliability

Largest Stock of Grafonolas and Records in Lowell

THE FOLLOWING Special Prices ARE FOR TODAY ONLY

\$2.98 HATS 98c

50 in the lot, colors and black, trimmed with flowers, wings, velvet and grosgrain ribbon; regular price \$2.98.

Special Price for Today Only 98c

25c SKIRTING 15c YARD

Hanging, 12 inches wide, good variety of patterns; regular price 25c yard.

Special Price for Today Only 15c Yard

25c LINGERIE CLASPS 13c

(Jewelry Dept.)

Gold filled, engraved and pierced, warranted; regular price 25c.

Special Price for Today Only 13c

\$1.98 WAISTS \$1.39

(Second Floor)

Voile and lawn, colored trimming, all sizes, several styles; regular price \$1.98.

Special Price for Today Only \$1.39

\$2.50 KNITTED SIL

STATEMENT ON THE WAR

Sir Gilbert Parker Says British Navy Swept German Merchant Commerce From the Seas

LONDON, July 31.—The Right Honorable Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., M.P., whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of publicity in the United States, has made the following statement to The Associated Press on the European war:

"You ask me to make a statement upon the two years of war, in which England, with her allies, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, has been engaged.

"Three months ago the task would

have been far more difficult than it is

today. Since then Great Britain and

France have moved forward on their

fronts, and with tremendous effect-

ive of that later. Also, during that

time, Russia has moved heavily upon

the central empire, and in the south-

eastern corner of the Russian front,

has driven in league upon

the Austrian troops, has cap-

tured sector, upon sector, city upon

city in the regions where Austria was

dominant, and has made prisoners of

300,000 men.

"Over in Asia Minor the field of con-

quest has been enlarged and devel-

oped. Erzurum and Erzingan have

been captured and other centres of

Turkish authority have been taken.

The renowned von Hindenburg up in

tions and her perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly.

"Apparently at the beginning of the war everything was in their hands, everything except one—the British navy. If Germany could have mastered her as she mastered Belgium and a goodly portion of France the war would long since have been over. France would have been a third rate power under practical German control; Russia would have been driven back into her steppes and plains, once more the slave of German influence and control, and the British empire as we know it would have become a thing of the past.

The British Navy

"What the British navy did was to sweep German merchant commerce from the seas, prevent Germany from trading with the rest of the world, except by crooked methods, bottle up her fleet to uselessness, drive her South Atlantic fleet to the bottom of the sea and throttle and choke German export to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the lust of their activity, and, outside the Baltic sea, there is no stir of German commerce save in a freakish enterprise like that of the Deutschland. Those, however, who count the work of the Deutschland as extraordinary should remember that it is not original, since a considerable number of British submarines have crossed the Atlantic during the last year safely and surely.

"It is not strange that the Deutschland accomplished its feat. It will be very strange, however, if that feat is repeated by many sister submarines.

"German foreign commerce cannot be rehabilitated by the activities of submarines. Since the battle of Jutland it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled overwhelmingly by the British fleet. The German fleet came out and then fled to cover again after a stiff fight.

"But let us now take the field of

battle on the western front. For

she had left out of her calculations the strategic skill which belongs by nature to the French army, the new French army from behind Paris and

"The contemptible little British army."

"It is a remarkable thing that on the western front the only gains of Germany were achieved in the first few weeks of the war. Those gains were of immense strategical value to her. They included the mining and industrial districts of France and nearly the whole of Belgium, from which she has steadily drawn practical support and advantage and supplies. The wonder is, not that the allies have done so well, but that, with all her prepara-

tions and her perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues, Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria, have done so badly.

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"YELLOW DAY"

Forest Fire Smoke or
Intense Heat in West
the Cause

Yesterday was "yellow day" and if you had the time you were off color. Persons with weak eyes found amber glasses comfortable. Everything had an amber tinge without them. From early morning till twilight the sky had a jaundiced look; roads, buildings of light color, and particularly white objects reflected an orange-colored light, the brightness of which increased the more it was contemplated.

At sunset, about 7:30, the western sky was illuminated far up toward the zenith by a brilliant rosy light, as if from a tremendous conflagration somewhere below the horizon.

During the day the phenomena was much more marked inside the house than without. Outside the green of trees and bushes, as well as grass, was intensified to an unnatural, bluish emerald hue, but the light which shone on woodwork, and particularly on white curtains and bed linen, had the appearance of being reflected through orange-colored glass. The flame of a burning match, on the contrary, instead of having the customary orange tone, was bleached to an almost ghostly white.

Famous "Yellow Day" Of 1881

All these peculiarities were characteristic of the famous "yellow day," Sept. 6, 1881, and old-timers recalled that historic day, on which the wounded President Garfield was transported with many misgivings on the part of the superstitious, from the white house to his cottage at Elberon, N.J., where he died 13 days later.

The most frequent explanation of such an atmosphere as yesterday's is forest fire, but no forest fires of any consequence have been reported this summer from any section of New England.

It is notable, however, that conditions yesterday were similar to those described in dispatches from Bangor, Me., as well as Bar Harbor, last Thursday, save that the opacity of the sky was so great in Maine that gas and electric lights were used in shops and factories in the daytime in order to do business.

A Maine meteorologist ascribed the conditions to dense smoke in the atmosphere due to forest fires, and later it was stated that extensive forest fires were burning just north of the Maine boundary in Canada, and that north or northwest winds carried the smoke down to the Maine coast and out to sea.

The cause of such yellow days as yesterday, which occur at intervals of several years, was always a mystery until 1883, though that of 1881 was generally ascribed by scientists to the smoke of extensive forest fires prevailing in the middle west.

On August 26, 1883, came the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, an island between Java and Sumatra, the most terrible catastrophe of the kind, of which there is any record. More than 35,000 persons perished, a large part of the island sank 1000 feet below the sea, explosions were heard 3000 miles away and a tidal wave, started by the upheaval, was felt at the southern extremity of South America.

Humidity Above The Normal

Investigations by atmospheric experts showed that smoke dust from the volcano traveled upward of 17 miles into the air, which is more than half the thickness of the earth's atmosphere, and then moved westward around the world, probably under the influence of the earth's rotation, lasting for weeks a haze in the atmosphere by day and intensely red twilight mornings and evenings. In practically every country in the world.

The intensity of the glow was greatest at the equator and diminished according to distance north and south. Since then scientists have generally agreed that such conditions as yesterday's are due to smoke in the atmosphere, often intensified by a considerable percentage of humidity, which keeps the smoke more compact.

The most famous of all New England dark days, May 13, 1750, was revealed yesterday, as it was in 1881, for did not "the hour go to noon" at noon that day, thinking it was night, while a large proportion of the population feared that the hour of retribution was at hand?

OPEN HUGHES' RECORD

EVENING FAIRY RESOLUTION PREVENTING JUSTICES FROM BECOMING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Senator Walsh of Montana has notified the Senate that he will open the record of Charles E. Hughes by taking up the matter of supreme justices going into politics. He will speak in advocacy of the adoption of Senator Thomas' resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent supreme court justices from becoming candidates for office.

Senator Walsh will go to Chicago at the close of the session and assume charge of the democratic headquarters in that city, the Chicago headquarters having been selected as the working base for the middle west and western states during the presidential campaign. It is generally understood here that had the president not felt it imperative to keep Mr. Walsh in the Senate he would have been a strong candidate for the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the retirement of Justice Hughes. RICHARDS.

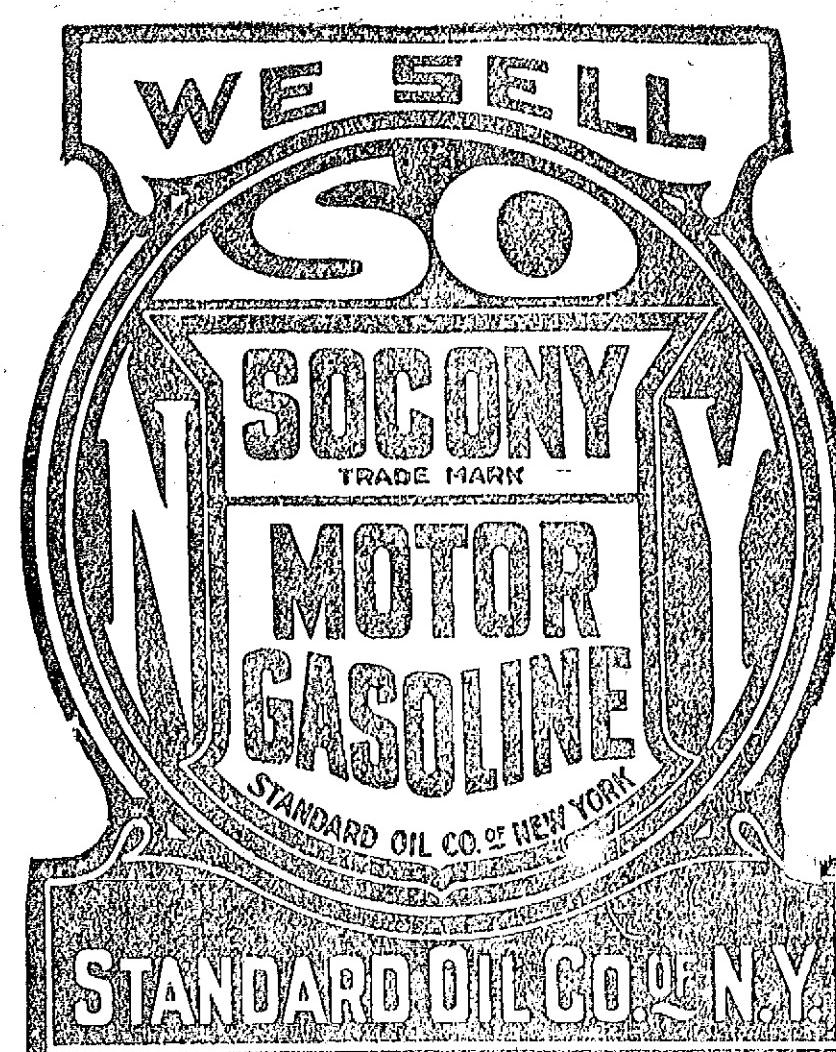
ARMENIAN RELIEF DAY

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—There is a slight delay in naming the date for an Armenian relief day on account of a request made by the General Council of Churches of Christ in America, that a relief day be also designated for the Syrians and Lithuanians. The request of Col. Winslow, member of congress from the 4th Massachusetts district, that Oct. 22nd be fixed on as Armenian relief day, was referred by the president to the state department, and the department desires to have the same date for all three relief movements, so has the matter still under consideration. RICHARDS.

POSTOFFICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States civil service commission has decided that the annual postoffice examinations, scheduled to be held in this and other cities on the first Saturday in October of 1916, will be postponed until the first Saturday in October, 1917. Application blanks for these offices will not be distributed until Aug. 1, 1917. An examination for any of these offices before October, 1917, special announcement will be made by posters and through the press.



WARNING to Motorists

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one regular grade of gasoline for motor cars—SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product

Ask for SOCONY gasoline by name and buy only where you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

Do not let them deceive you. If you want the genuine, reliable SOCONY Gasoline, look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign on service stations and garages.

This sign is the guarantee of quality, purity and reliability. It insures maximum power and miles per gallon, clean burning, and freedom from carbon troubles.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

PENSION PLAN

Swift & Company Make
\$2,000,000 Gift to
Employees

Two million dollars was the gift made by Swift & Company to their employees today. Announcement of the accumulation of this sum during the past six years in the form of a pension fund occasioned much gratification to workers in the plants and branch houses in all cities where it was made simultaneously. It is estimated that more than 30,000 men and women are eligible, in time, to come under the provisions of the fund, which becomes active August 1.

One of the striking features of the plan as outlined is that the employees do not contribute to the fund, the company furnishing absolutely all money needed to pay pensions. In this connection it is expected that Swift & Company will be called upon to pay \$400,000 a year in addition to the income from the fund, in order to meet the demands.

In Chicago alone, 8,000 persons will come under the plan as outlined. Of these a number are already eligible and their cases will be passed upon by the board of pension trustees within a comparatively short time.

The pension board is organized with a council of five members who are officers or employees of Swift & Company. They are to be appointed annually by the board of directors to serve one year or until a successor is named. The board will elect a chairman and secretary. The treasurer of the company is ex-officio treasurer of the fund.

"Swift & Company have had a pension plan under consideration for over six years and during that time have accumulated for the purpose a fund of two million dollars," said Louis F. Swift, president of the company, today. "In that time we have studied dozens of pension plans in effect in other organizations, both contributory and non-contributory and we believe that we have selected the best points of these and have added a number of good features that are distinctive. We have made it possible for every man or woman in our employ to provide for his or her old age simply by giving efficient work and continuous service. It has been the aim of Swift & Company to let its employees to itself in many ways. We have worked to that end for years because we believe that our employees become more valuable to us with every year of their continued service. The pension plan is our scheme for rewarding this faithful service."

The salient points of the plan as outlined in the formal announcement follow:

1. The employees do not contribute to the fund.
2. Income from the \$2,000,000 foun-

JELLY AND PRESERVES

We have just received another lot of those Handy House Scales that have been proving so popular. Just the thing for weighing your berries, fruits, sugar, etc.

Family Scales . . . \$1.00

SCOOP 15c EXTRA

They will weigh from 1 oz. to 24 lbs., by ounces, and are convenient to have in the house at all times.

Rubber Jar Rings . . . 10c doz. | Parowax 5c cake

CLOSED THURSDAY AFTERNOONS

ADAMS HARDWARE & PAINT COMPANY

400-414 Middlesex Street

Near the Depot

dition fund is to be supplemented annually by Swift & Company until the fund is large enough to meet the necessary demands.

3. More than 30,000 employees to benefit by the announcement.

4. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years, who have reached the age of sixty may be pensioned.

5. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years and who have reached the age of sixty-five shall be pensioned.

6. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty-five may be pensioned.

7. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty-five shall be pensioned.

8. Employees in service fifteen years and up to twenty-five years, who are permanently incapacitated for work may be pensioned.

9. Pension of those retired on account of age and length of service, or if incapacitated after a service of twenty-five years, but prior to the age of retirement, shall be one-half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement.

10. Pension of those retiring on account of incapacity after from fifteen to twenty-five years of service shall be computed on a basis of 1% per cent. of the average salary for the five year period preceding retirement, for each year of continuous service.

11. No pension shall be less than \$240 per year.

12. No pension shall be in excess of \$6,000 per year.

13. The widow and children of an eligible employee shall receive one-half of the pension to which an employee shall be entitled at the time of his death.

In their efforts to work out a plan which would be fair to all employees, the company have allowed employees who were working for other concerns absorbed by Swift & Company in the past, credit for the full length of their services with those concerns prior to their absorption.

EVERYTHING BUT SHARK

Most people who are troubled with flatulence eat more meat than is good or them. Flatulence is wind on the stomach. Excessive meat eating or defective nerve force is responsible in most cases.

Cutting down the amount of meat in your diet and taking a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to strengthen the weak nerves that control the digestive processes is well worth trying if you have wind on the stomach, our risings in the throat, a feeling of weakness in the stomach and palpitation of the heart. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended for thin blood and weak nerves, whatever the cause.

Send today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for the book "What to Eat and How to Eat." It gives information regarding the tonic treatment for many forms of stomach trouble. There cannot be perfect digestion without a sufficient supply of red blood and there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to enrich the blood and tone up the stomach.

Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HILLSIDES MADE BIG HAUL IN BOSTON HARBOR—JAMES LAWN CAUGHT PRIZE-WINNING COD.

The Hillsides held their annual deep-sea fishing excursion Saturday in Boston harbor and the affair was a great success. They landed a huge pile of fish that almost sunk the boat, and if there is a fish famine in the near future the cause must be attributed to the Hillsides, for they almost depleted the sea of its stock of cod, hake, flounders, perch, etc. The only species of fish missing in the great mass was the sharks which have been terrorizing New England the past month. Their failure to land, one or more of them was probably due to a warning issued to these man-eaters that the Hillsides were after them, and being wise fish they displayed good judgment in avoiding the Lowellites.

It almost broke Ben Williston's heart to leave the boat without a shark, for it was his fondest desire to return to Lowell with one as a souvenir of the occasion.

The rookie fishermen had their share of troubles. Their lines became entangled and many fishes escaped in pulling them in. The most humorous

DEMONSTRATING CAR

OPPORTUNITY NOW OPEN TO SECURE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO INDIAN LANDS

For the purpose of instructing the public relative to how government Indian lands in Oklahoma may be purchased an Indian school car in charge of J. W. Gillespie and seven demonstrators arrived in Lowell Saturday and is located on the Western avenue tracks off Fletcher street. The car will remain in Lowell about ten days.

The car is sent out by the business men of McAlester, Oklahoma, who are aiding the government to sell the lands.

The land is located 12 miles east of McAlester, Oklahoma, and scattered through four counties to the Arkansas line. It embraces 500,000 acres. It is in the Oklahoma rain belt, the average rainfall being 35 to 42 inches a year. It grows everything, five crops of alfalfa being raised in a year. The land sells from three to ten dollars an acre.

There is some timber, but a good deal of it is farming and grazing lands. All oil and mineral rights go with the land, and occupancy and improvements are not necessary in the case of the homesteader.

The car, a Pullman, is equipped with electric lights and there are geological survey maps and data regarding the country. The public is welcome to visit the car any time between 3 a.m. and 9 p.m.

"I want it understood that we are not selling land," said Mr. Gillespie. The only way this land can be purchased is through the government when the sale opens this coming fall. But we are here to show the people who desire to invest where this land is located, what uses it can be put to and how they can procure it from the government. We have been on the road since 1912, and we have visited every state east of the Mississippi river.

Last year 122,000,000 barrels of oil were shipped from Oklahoma. On the demonstrating car there are several products preserved in alcohol, showing what can be raised on the lands which are to be sold. A tank of crude oil taken from the lands is among the exhibits. The land will be sold in tracts of 40, 80 and 160 acres.

SPECIAL AGENTS
for
WOOD'S BOSTON COFFEE

Come in and see the Percolator given free.

WEDNESDAY A. M.

Red Star Potatoes, pk....29c

Pure Lard, lb.....15c

Fresh Liver, lb.....7c

Squies' Sausage, lb.....20c

15c Hamburg, lb.....12½c

Jello, pkg.....7½c

\$3.25 Per Half
Barrel

You can't lose—we will give you a half dollar more in another month.

MONDAY P. M. SPECIALS

Van Camp's Beans, can 12½c

Fine Red Salmon, can 14c

18c Apricots, can.....11c

10c Babbit's Potash....7½c

10c Chloride Lime.....7c

35c RXR Chicken, can....29c

Soapine.....3 for 10c

86c Armour's Can Tongue 50c

Fresh Ox Tails, each.....5c

Chicken Fricassee, lb.....25c

Red Star Potatoes, pk....27c

12c MERRIMACK SQUARE

PHONE 788

Fairburn's Market

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Lowell, Monday, July 31, 1916

A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

Annual Clearance Sale**Wash Fabrics**

TO COMMENCE TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1st

Our entire stock of both Colored and White Wash Fabrics, together with thousands of yards of Seasonable Merchandise, direct from manufacturers, being the last of this year's production, bought at a great loss to the mills, placed on sale.

AT ABOUT 1-2 REGULAR PRICES

These Clearance Prices Shall Continue for

FIVE DAYS

Instead of three days as in former years thereby giving all our patrons an opportunity to share in this great Price-Saving Event.

7c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	17c
11c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	25c
14c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	29c
18c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	39c
31c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	75c

EVERY ITEM BELOW JUST AS REPRESENTED

Palmer Street, Centre Aisle

Display Merrimack Street Window

Extra Counter Space—Extra Salespeople—Thus Insuring Prompt Service

1623 Pieces of Regular Goods and Seven Cases Remnants

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE AS FOLLOWS:

124 PIECES AT 31c YARD

This Lot Includes the Greatest Variety, Also Some of the Best Values of the Sale.

Fancy White Voiles, Embroidered White Voiles, Printed Tub Silks, Printed Silk Organies, Colored Embroidered Tissues, Imported French Voiles, Colored Bordered Silk Organies, Figured Silk Tussahs. All our better grades of Wash Fabrics; values from 39c to 75c. Your choice, Clearance Sale Price

31c Yard

552 PIECES AT 18c A YARD

All of Our Popular Priced Fabrics Selling at From 25c to 39c Included in This Lot.

50 Pieces Soisette—A popular fabric universally known—all colors, 32 inches wide—washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

30 Pieces Colored Poplin—All shades, full 36 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

20 Pieces Imported Dimities—Printed in handsome floral designs, 30 inches wide, strictly washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

20 Pieces Lustre Tissue—A Lorraine fabric, tub proof, medium weight, woven checks and stripes, silk mixture, 28 inches wide; value 35c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

24 Pieces Embroidery Crepe—White and colored grounds, handsome embroidery figures, 28 inches wide. A Lorraine fabric, which means fast colors; value 39c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

20 Pieces Swiss Faonnie—A Lorraine fabric, intricately woven to represent foreign embroidery goods, handsome designs, all colors, 26 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

18 Pieces Rice Striped Voiles—Printed in the much wanted large floral designs, full 36 inches wide; value 37½c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

40 Pieces Sport Stripes—Printed and woven stripes, 36 and 45 inches wide, very desirable for separate skirts and suits; value 25c to 60c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

40 Pieces White Pique—Full 36 inches wide, good quality, for ladies' and children's wear; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

60 Pieces Fine Ginghams—Lorraine ginghams, Glen Roy zephyrs and other staple brands, stripes, plaids and plain colors, 32 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

80 Pieces Lace Organie—Printed in a fine sheer fabric having a jacquard figure, handsome designs, 40 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price

18c Yard

</div

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE REAL POETRY

The death of James Whitcomb Riley and the resultant interest in his poetry has called attention to the fact that there is a great deal of what masquerades as poetry written today which is very different from his. In the winnowing process of time some of it may stand higher than that of the Hoosier bard, but in this generation it must suffer when compared with the simple heartfelt strains that have a power to move us to laughter and to tears. Fifty pages of verse may raise a feeling of half-stupefied wonder, but any page of Riley will arouse emotions that not all the art of the futurist poets can command.

Realizing that art is long and time is fleeting, poets may be pardoned for joining other artists in a rush for more immediate recognition—financial and otherwise—but who is there liberal enough to pardon some of the literary atrocities perpetrated by the ultra-moderns? Just as with the futurists in painting, there are different degrees of monstrosity and one who would be moved to laughter by Amy Lowell's splash in the bath might find much to admire in her colorful strains about asterisks and basilisks and other words that tickle the ears. If being a poet today consists in being different and seeing things in a different light, who is to censure one for declaring that the meadows are pale pink, bordered by lavender forests through which fit birds in pale blue and lemon? Those colors are all in the pastel shades and don't clash, so why should it not be a symphony—or is it harmony? Or again some poetic Leo Ornstein may write of a fair woman with skin like Carrara marble, eyes of jet, teeth of jade and hair like a comet's tail! Your futurist poet might find that too conventional and might be moved out of sheer disgust to take up his ukulele and sing an ode to a pair of overalls.

But then, muses the modern poet, I was ever thus. Byron dominated the literary world like a demi-God, but his poetic reputation followed his personal reputation and left him denuded and aloof as a sort of aristocratic melodramatic hero, sans sense and everything; Keats was killed by criticism; Wordsworth became a stock library ornament; Tennyson lost his laurels and is regarded as a weaver of nice-sounding words; Browning generated into an argument for banding groups of women together as organizations of literary matrons. Sentimental women in Dickens and Wilkie Collins and Thackeray sang Moore's melodies, but today these are considered too conventional. Only the literary shockers have developed into cults—vide Omar Khayyam and Walt Whitman, both of whom were regarded as heretics and radicals. Small wonder that your moderns should write of the operating room, the pest house and the swift nail! They want readers and skeevels while they make this vale of tears more inhospitable and they are not moved by the prospect of fame when they have joined the larger orchestra of the celestial spheres. But against their degenerate example is the wholesome poetry of James Whitcomb Riley who, though he be dead, shall continue to tell us about the old swimmin' hole, the Boss Girl, Raggedy Man, Orphan Annie, a Child World and an old Sweetheart of Mine. Who in our day and generation shall show us the real poetry?

READY TO ARBITRATE

After wisely waiting long enough to test the attitude of the Mexican government, the United States has sent official word to Carranza that it is ready to arbitrate all existing differences by means of a joint commission, thus agreeing to the suggestion made in the pacific note of Carranza after our troops had been ordered to the border. Meanwhile there is no intimation that the American troops will be withdrawn, so the Carranza government can have no misconception of the real American attitude. President Wilson desires a settlement of the Mexican question in a fair and just manner but he does not desire it in the sense of a compromise.

The Carranza offer to arbitrate dealt only with the question of the evacuation of Mexican territory by the American troops and the border raids, but in President Wilson's reply he suggests that the powers of the commission he enlarged so as to include all phases of the Mexican situation and in particular the future relations of the two countries. It is stipulated that the findings or recommendations of the commission shall not be accepted or adopted until ratified and formally accepted by the respective governments.

In this time of political agitation efforts will undoubtedly be made to put this policy of the administration in a false light before the country, but those who criticize should be asked to declare what they would adopt as a substitute. It has been intimated for the past few days that Mr. Hughes would lay special emphasis on the Mexican situation in outlining his campaign, and it is known that Theodore Roosevelt will turn the guns of his rhetoric in the same direction. It is only fair to the

they will be sure of a warm and hearty welcome.

LAWRENCE CHARTER

An ex-mayor of Lawrence has taken out papers to be circulated for signatures of those said to be in favor of a new charter for that city. He thinks the present manner of running things is rather expensive and he evidently thinks that a change of character would work wonders. It is not uncommon for ex-mayors and would-be mayors to work for charter changes, but in nine cases out of ten, the change in charter does not change the city hall policies, even when the people are out for a trial of something different. We are sometimes told in this city that the "people's" are in favor of a new charter, but events prove otherwise.

We are never wholly free from agitations for charter changes and we must expect them in the natural order of things. Some would have us believe that even now Lowell is anxious for a change but this is sheer nonsense.

It will be interesting to watch what the "people" in Lawrence decide to do. It is the last thought in our head to make any suggestion to them, since we have so many troubles of our own to keep us busy.

HILL BATTALION DRILL

The members of the A. G. Cadets held a battalion drill on the grounds of the Teutoburg novitiate yesterday afternoon. The boys in full uniform left Merrimack square in a special electric car at 1 o'clock and upon reaching the grounds were formed into a battalion and drilled by Major Alcide Belletto. At the close of the drill the "soldiers" were entertained by their chaplain, Rev. Joseph Denis, O.M.I.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
Douglas Fairbanks, who plays the part of "Passin' Through" in "The Good Bad Man" at the B. F. Keith theatre, the first half of the present week, will prove to be a most likable chap, whose depredations take eccentric channels. For instance, he holds up the Palace Limited, and robs the hands of his coat pocket. Again, he holds up the town grocer and robs him of quantities of food which he bestows upon a friendless little orphan who lives on the outskirts of civilization. And the reason for all this is that "Passin' Through" as he calls himself for want of better name, has no idea who his father was. He suspects that he may have been born an illegitimate. Therefore, he is an enemy to society. In the course of the stirring action of the play, "Passin' Through" learns that his father was most dearly married to his mother and that a tragedy in his early life had separated his parents. Fairbanks is especially popular for his acting in the motion pictures. The tenth chapter of "Gloria's Romance," in which Miss Billie Burke is appearing, will be very lease. The murder of "Frederick" in the picture, with its chase and the murderer has not been detected. Others, however, are under suspicion. A comedy with Roscoe A. Buckle in it will provide plenty of laughter.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE
Today's performance at this theatre open upon another tremendous week, as usual. For Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday a production of a quite different type will be shown. After four weeks of brilliant stardom, playing her charms and graces to perfection of Parisian gowns, and playing the leading role, is one attractive feature of the strong photo drama, "An International Marriage." This is almost an advance fashion show. As Florence Brynn, Rita Johnson is a most attractive and charming heroine and in moments of strong emotion brilliantly illuminates her

sheer exhaustion.

After two years of the most inhuman and lawless war—back to the adjutants—the real test is being applied, and only time can tell the result. The allies are the attackers now to be sure, but how long can they keep it up? They have more men and munitions, but they have the disadvantage of pushing the battles while Germany gains in strategic value while her armies retreat. The gains of the allies have been very slight, but if Germany is not bluffing the allies will have to push the German army back through Poland and Serbia and Belgium before peace is restored. Kitchener predicted three years of war with a victory for the allies and a British statesman who retired from the cabinet at the outset is said to have predicted three years of war—and then a draw. No decisive victory has yet been won, but the beginning of the third year finds the allies gallantly fighting and the Germans defending what they have won with the utmost bravery. At the end of the third year we shall see what we shall see.

FROM THE "FRONT"

Letters and postals received by Lowell friends of the boys in Texas—sometimes called "the front," probably because it is in front of Mexico, indicate that they are well and in high spirits. Some of them would like to fight something more human than snakes and spiders and some would like to be back home, but most seem to fall into the spirit of their mission and, like the good soldiers they are, make the best of it. The wise ones are learning good lessons in discipline, in sanitation and in the other things entailed in military life and not until they are once more back at the lathe and the loom and the desk shall they realize what a beneficial experience has been theirs. They have a chance to enjoy those fine fruits of military life that advocates of universal military training talk about—but probably it will look better when they enjoy it in retrospect. There is no disposition in any part of the country to minimize the value of their service and their spirit, and when they do come back

Be sure and get our estimate before placing any order for heating work.



ROYAL THEATRE

VITAGRAPH VLSE'S LATEST PLAY

"Thou Art The Man"

With the Two Favorites

VIRGINIA PEARSON and JOE KILBOURNE

Five Acts Many Others

TROLLEY AND BOAT EXCURSIONS

50c REVERE BEACH 50c
65c Bass Point, Nahant 65c

90c Nantasket Beach 90c

Through special trolley cars leave Merrimack Square on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8:15 a. m. Connections are made with boat at Revere Beach for Bass Point.

For Tickets and Information apply at Local Office of Bay State St. Ry. Co.

Muscle Soreness

Prevent soreness and lameness when playing tennis, ball, golf and other out-door sports, by having for instant use Minard's liniment the effective antiseptic which is pure and stainless and which is so popularly used by most every one this season.

planetary pre-eminence in the strong supporting cast. In the story this beautiful daughter of a laundry king is spoken of by him in the terms of his business and expressed as "the satin gloss" of wealth and elegance. The dote, who is the ambassador for his country, the American, is said to be produced to Florence by the count on whom she has made a great impression. The attentiveness of them both leads to trying complications. But one John Oglesby also has designs on Florence and follows her about, disturbed by the count and count, and solves the seemingly impossible tangle in a masterly way. This play of international social life is full of dramatic situations and ends with a punch. Charlie Chaplin, the inevitable, will appear in a burlesque on "Carrie" in the story, as he is known to be always before and particularly so in his recent appearance at this theatre in "The Floorwalker." This later production is a sure four-reel knockout. Added to all this pretty little Mary Pickford will star again in "Ramona," the issue of a

FOUR DOCTORS DISAGREED

Pains Disappeared After Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wilmington, Del.—"I was suffering from a terrible backache and pains in my side, with bearing down pains and was very nervous. I was always tired, always drowsy, never could get enough sleep and could not eat. I had four doctors and each told me something different. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I got good results and I now feel better than I have felt for years and I am gaining in weight. I can gladly recommend it to all women."—Mrs. GEORGE W. SEBOLD, 1611 West 4th Street, Wilmington, Del.

First referring to previous correspondence between them, Mr. Rogers says that he considers two of Mr. Redfield's letters "to which he had caused wide publicity to be given" to be "deliberately offensive and insulting."

Denying that he had any "grievance against the department of commerce or any commercial attaché," Mr. Rogers says that his sole purpose is to remedy what seems to me a serious flaw in the administration of the foreign service." He believes the commercial attachés should be under control of the state department, rather than the department of commerce.

In support of his contention that the ten leading commercial attachés were not fitted by experience or training for their work, Mr. Rogers says that three were taken from other branches of the government service, one was a "geodesist" one a "controller," one a physician one a railway engineer, one a teacher one a newspaper man and one a builder. Also, he cited proof that they did not know the languages of the countries to which they were assigned.

Mr. Rogers in his letter refers to various authorities, some of them being Sec. Redfield's reports, to prove statements he made in his speech, and adds:

"My principal insistence is that the system is fundamentally wrong, that it furnishes a perfect illustration of the folly of duplicating work and of having double responsibility and authority in the same field of activity. The case was succinctly stated in a letter which I received recently in endorsement of my consular speech from the National Business League of America, as follows: 'Once asked a foreign consul, 'What is the particular function of a commercial attaché?' With nutshell conciseness he answered, 'To meddle and otherwise interfere with a consular official in the discharge of his duties.' The commercial attaché should be retired."

Mr. Rogers says he would not advocate their retirement, but would rather utilize them in upbuilding the foreign trade of the United States first transferring them to the state department.

Finally, Mr. Rogers lays stress on the fact that congress declined to grant the department of commerce request for \$225,000 for commercial attachés, but merely gave \$100,000 the same sum as the initial appropriation for that service.

PUTNAM & SON CO.



Put "Something Sensible" between you and the summer sun—

A Rogers-Peet fast color or suit.

There's an absolute guarantee with every Rogers-Peet Suit, that it will not change color—your money back if it does.

It's "easy money" now, for the buyer—\$30, \$32 and \$35 Suits, all \$25.00

"Society Brand" and Rogers-Peet's Young Men's Suits. Sizes to 38—were \$25 and \$28, now \$20.00

Prices clipped two, three and five dollars, from less expensive lots, that are now \$10, \$12 and \$15.

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166 Central Street.

B.F. Keith's Theatre

The Coolest Theatre in the City

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 31, Aug. 1-2 Big Triple Program, Headed by the Popular Comedian

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Supported by Bessie Love, in The Triangle Play

"The Good Bad Man"

Fine-Arts Production in Five Acts

Also Showing on the Same Program

BILLIE BURKE

In the 10th Chapter of "Gloria's Romance"

"Tangled Threads"

This is Great. Don't Miss It

The Funniest Keystone Comedy of Them All

HARRY RIBBON in "A Dash of Courage"

Get the Triangle Habit. Honor Your Better Judgment!

LAKEVIEW PARK

Week of July 31st

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE

"THE COLE TROUPE"

The Live Wires on Wires

FEATURE PHOTO-PLAYS

DANCING, BATHING AND

AMUSEMENTS

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

THE HOME OF BIG DOINGS

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO THE HOME OF HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, July 31st, Aug. 1st, Aug. 2nd

THAT EVER CHARMING

RITA JOLIVET in

"An International Marriage" Rita Jolivet is thoroughly qualified for the part—Being an Italian Countess by Marriage

Look Who Is On the

Same Program

In this Picture Charley O'neill does the Remarkable Work Done by Geraldine Farrar.

MARY PICKFORD—in Ramona—See the Difference in Pictures Then and Now

"HAROLD THE NURSE GIRL"—A Screaming Comedy

Enjoy the Current Happenings of the Day in Our Pathé News

WHAT HORTENSE TOLD ME

Hortense tells me that lip biting will mar the prettiest face ever turned out of nature's workshop. All the lip salves and glycerine lotions introduced upon the toilet table will not remedy the parched, cracked appearance due to a continued lip gnawing process. Not until the habit is entirely broken off is there any hope of a change. Girls frequently drift into this ugly practice through a foolish vanity that prompts them to "wear their dimples" all the time. Others bite their lips from nervousness, and sometimes if a girl has pale, colorless lips she will try to vivify them by an occasional pressure with her teeth. After a time, however, she inhibits away unconsciously, and, by and by, her mouth loses its pretty curves, becomes rough and puffy looking and all the charm of her face is gone.

One should care for one's feet as well as one's hands. Keep them clean and white. Washing the feet in oatmeal will whiten them. For this purpose fill small squares of cheese cloth with rolled oats. Twist the four corners together; then dip the bags in hot water until a milky substance comes from the bag. Then use the bag as a wash cloth. Rub the feet and ankles at least twice a week with almond oil.

To be well groomed is most essential, says Hortense. The woman who is particular about her home is not always the best dressed and it often happens that a woman whose home is untidy looks stunning. In her street clothes, the points of dress that most women overlook are collars, foot-wear, gloves, hats and handkerchiefs. Be sure that your glove is properly proportioned, and when you decide on a well-fitting style, buy no other. Dust a little powder into your glove before you wear it, and smooth all the seams straight; have the lines on the backs properly over the center of the hands, and the fingers in the tips of the glove.

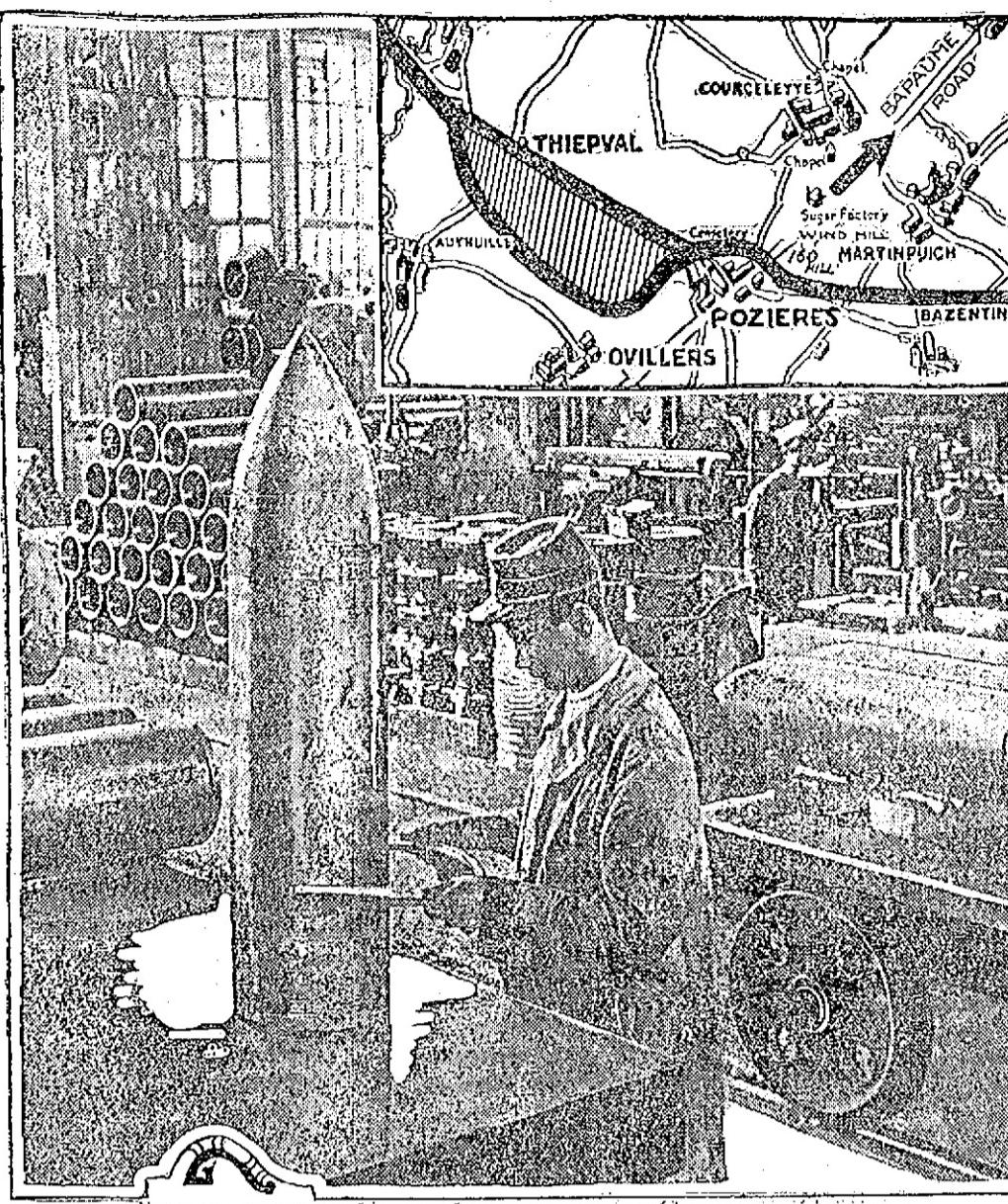
Keep your hats in their boxes until you wish to use them, and return them at once, when you take them off. Always brush them, especially if they are made of black velvet, or of a dark material that shows the dust. Never carry a soiled or even crumpled handkerchief. These are only little



The vogue for separate skirts has brought in every variety of blouses. This dressy one of navy taffeta, white striped, has a deep vestee of white organdie, the neck extending in a cartridge plaited frill at the back. The tiny buttons are covered with a navy blue stripe of silk.

FRENCH WASH GUN CARRIAGES IN THE MEUSE, "RIVER OF DEATH"

BRITISH TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN LINE; ALLIES HAVE NOW ENOUGH AMMUNITION



MAP OF ATTEMPTED BRITISH ADVANCE-FRENCH AMMUNITION WORKER

Pushing westward from Pozieres toward Thiepval the British theater to break a deep salient in the German line toward Ovillers by straightening the line and occupying the district shown by the shaded portion of the accompanying map. An advance will force a German retirement or cut off the troops in this sector.

When you have been out in the hot summer air you will find, of course, that your skin has become red and dry from this reckless exposure. Don't come in from out of doors, where you have been enjoying a motor trip or a game of tennis and wash the dust and dirt from your skin with soap and water. This only increases the burning sensation and the dryness of the skin. First rub on a quantity of cold cream and rub thoroughly with a soft cloth. After the irritation has been somewhat lessened the face should then be thoroughly washed and cleansed. Fill a basin two-thirds full of fresh soft water. Should the water be hard, soften it with a teaspoonful of borax to every basin. Dip the face in the water, and afterward the hands. Soap the hands well and rub with a gentle motion over the face. Dip the face a second time into the water in the basin, rinse thoroughly and dry with a thick, soft towel. After the facial bath apply some simple lotion.

The use of a good cleansing cream before the facial bath and a suitable lotion afterward has a really wonderful effect in improving the complexion.

Hortense confides to me that a scalp massage is one of the best possible tonics for new growth of hair. Before dressing the hair and when taking it down at night, loosen it by giving the ends of it two or three light shakes. Then places the tips of the fingers of both hands at the juncture of the hair and the forehead and work them with a circular motion gently but firmly around an imaginary center at the top of the head. At each turn of the fingers let them work lightly on the surface, and then deeply, the first motion is for the hair follicles themselves, the next for moving the scalp on the head so as to make it soft and yielding.

The next movement is to place the tips of the fingers of each hand over an ear at the junction of the hair and the skin. In the same manner as before, they should work over the hair roots with light deep massage until the finger tips meet at the center at

the top. The next movement is to place the fingers at the back of the neck where the hair and skin join and describing the same motions work upward to the center.

Hortense has made me observe that exclusive and fashionable women seldom or never use extracts in summer. The exclusive woman's bath is rendered more agreeable and refreshing by a dash of her favorite toilet water, but her garments, trunks and chests of drawers are perfumed only with orange root or Orris root tinged with the most delicate of sacet. This is one method she uses, says Hortense, for perfume her summer garments.

She makes a bag of cheap lawn or muslin big enough to cover the entire dress and to keep it free from dust. Incidentally, she hangs this a long, narrow sachet the length of the dress or trims with the powder the padded hanger on which the dress and bag are hung.

Bodices are laid away in drawers lined with thin sachet pads, and the boxes in which the summer girl keeps her belts, ribbons, etc., are perfumed in the same way. Her garments are thus permeated with a delicate odor, less pronounced than that which follows the use of extracts or toilet waters.

These hot days when you go home from work, tired out, uncomfortable from excess sweating, and generally irritable, your impulse is to seek something restful. It may be a hammock or a chair under a shady tree, it may be an iced drink of some kind. All these things help, providing the feed water or lemonade are sipped slowly. A better plan, however, is to take a hot bath, for it rests the body, increases the destruction of poisons, relieves irritation, leaving the body in a state where sleep will come readily.

The secret of this wonderful change in the color of your hair is mainly brought about by a process of oxidation (oxygen in the air) which results from drying your hair in the sun and air. Q-Ban has been applied Sun and air are Nature's own medicines and a very important part of the Q-Ban process. Only in this way with Q-Ban and the aid of sun and air—can the color be permanently and safely restored to your hair.

Take a bottle of this oil, prepare a solution to instantly restore the color to your hair are fakes or treacherous dyes.

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Q-Ban is made from a scientific formula of glycerine, sweet oil, alcohol, castile and perfume as discovered after years of laboratory study and approved by the greatest chemical experts in the world, including Prof. Von Huber. Everybody uses Q-Ban nowadays, because it is safe and sane and the only guaranteed liquid hair color restorer that is absolutely free from dangerous dyes, acids and paints and we want you to know the facts.

Beware of imitations. Give Q-Ban a trial today—you can't do anything unless you try—it's from Riker-Jaynes-Louis Drug Stores—501 a building, 10th and Main Streets, Toledo, Ohio. Q-Ban Soap for shampoo or toilet are also made by us.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

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EASTERN LEAGUE COMMENT

Bridgeport here tomorrow and Wednesday.

Lowell didn't win a game last week.

Tuckey had too much stuff for Lowell all he has been downing other teams the same way.

Parker's two three baggers went clear to the centre field fence. Kilhullen and O'Connell also got long hits good for three bases.

When there was no umpire to start the game, Hugh Duffy suggested that Charlie Kelchner be asked to officiate. Manager Kilhullen asked Charlie but the response was that he had friends in Lowell. "You can do it," yelled one of the players from the Portland bench.

"Be sure to put that down," Duffy hollered to Scout Kelchner when Parker struck out on his first at bat in the second game. Duffy said nothing about the two triples and two singles that followed, however.

It seems almost impossible to get a home run into the grounds at Spalding park. Some of the hits Saturday went to the fence, but the runners could not pass third.

It is surprising that there have been no changes in the Eastern League staff of umpires this year with better men available in nearly every city. There is one here in Lowell who could surely do better work than we usually see at Spalding park. Tom Bannon's work Saturday was a poor exhibition and as a result neither game could be called real baseball. Bannon was impartial, however, and gave Lowell as many decisions in the first game as he gave Portland in the second but it wasn't the kind of work that the fans like to see.

Mascot Bobbie Desmond cannot be blamed for the jinx that is following Lowell. Bobbie was home Saturday with an injured ankle and his brother,

Charlie, chased the balls and picked up the bats but the team lost just the same.

Bonsack should have won the second game with ordinary backing. He was wild in the fourth and passed four men but he was ordered to walk one of these to fill the bases and give the infield a chance to play for the run at the plate. Bonsack has shown splendid control in his previous games.

O'Connell was hit on the wrist with a pitched ball in the second game and was forced to retire. His arm is just healing from the injury he sustained several weeks ago. Then Robinson went into the game and did some good batting.

Bridgeport, the team that is here for three days, beat Springfield in both games of a double header yesterday. Bridgeport has taken on a new lease of life since the team was purchased by the American Chain Co. and the appointment of Mike Healey as manager, so some fast baseball is promised during the next few days.

Lowell is at home every day this week except Thursday, the day that the store clerks would have a chance to attend the game. After Bridgeport's departure Lowell plays a day in Worcester and New London comes here for a game Friday and a scheduled double header Saturday.

The attendance is increasing in different cities along the circuit where teams are playing first division baseball. Over 400 people saw the double header in Worcester Saturday, about four times the number that went out to Spalding park.

Hugh Duffy started to jolly Lohman about the item published in out-of-town papers to the effect that "Zeke" had been sold to Detroit. "I didn't see the papers today," Zeke answered. "That's all right," retorted Duffy, "but I'm willing to bet a dozen of them are on the way to Texas now."

Red Sox Now in Lead LOCAL NAVAL CRUISE

LEAD CHICAGO BY A HALF GAME
—YANKEES ARE IN FIRST PLACE

By trouncing Detroit to the tune of 9 to 3 while the Yankees were being defeated in a double header, the Red Sox yesterday went into the lead in the American league race and now hold a half game lead on the Chicago White Sox. Four defeats in two days at the hands of the St. Louis team proved disastrous to the crippled Yankees, who now are in third place. Saturday Dave Davenport of the Browns won both games from the former leaders and yesterday St. Louis made it 10 straight games by winning another double header. Walter Johnson beat Cleveland and the Indians are now in fourth place.

THE BRAVES ARE:

3 games behind Brooklyn.

1 game ahead of Philadelphia.

6 games ahead of New York.

8 games ahead of Chicago.

10 games ahead of Pittsburgh.

THE RED SOX ARE:

2 games ahead of Chicago.

1 game ahead of New York.

2½ games ahead of Cleveland.

3½ games ahead of Detroit.

5 games ahead of Washington.

SULLIVAN-TOOTH SWIM

. Best printing; Tobin's, Asso. Bldg. Expert vulcanizing, Beharries.

Jos. M. Dineen, cameras, photo supplies. With R. E. Jordan, 411 Merrick St.

Interest begins Saturday, Aug. 5, at the Central Savings bank.

Mrs. Linda Wilkins of 352 Chelmsford street, was poisoned by the sting of a mosquito Saturday night. As a result her arm is swollen to almost twice its normal size.

An alarm from box 24 at 5:30 yesterday morning summoned a portion of the fire department to a slight blaze in a lodging house at 295 Middlesex street. The fire was caused by one of the lodgers smoking in bed. The damage was confined to the bedding.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Engine No. 2 responded to a telephone alarm for a slight fire in a fruit store near the junction of Middlesex and Thurdlake streets. The fire was due to defective insulation of electric wires.

An automobile operated by Jack de Sousa of 31 Tyler street crashed into an automobile driven by Gustave A. Wiegell of Lawrence at the junction of Gorham and Appleton streets about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Neither machine was badly damaged.

The overturning of a gas lamp in a tenement occupied by Thomas Linnehan at 72 Agawam street shortly after 9 o'clock resulted in a fire which damaged the interior of one of the rooms. The members of Hose 11 were notified and upon their arrival the flames were soon extinguished.

Ardouenda Marlacon, aged 1 year, of 51 Fenwick street, who was suffering from infantile paralysis, has completely recovered from the disease and the quarantining at the home of the parents has been removed. The case, which was the first one in this city, was discovered July 7.

It is reported that the local division of the Bay State Street railway is to eliminate numerous white poles along its various routes providing the scheme proves practicable. Plans are being made to ascertain what poles are seldom used as stopping points for passengers and it is understood that the street railway believes many can be eliminated from different lines.

An alarm from box 21 at 10:40 o'clock this morning summoned a portion of the fire department to a slight blaze in the basement of the fruit store of Apostolos Bros. at 415 Middlesex street. The blaze which started in the cellar was caused by defective wiring in a cut-out box or short circuiting of wires. The fire was extinguished before any material damage was done.

A delightful concert and entertainment under the auspices of the city was given on the North common yesterday afternoon by the American band and the Honey Boy Four. The affair was largely attended and proved one of the best in the municipal series. The band was conducted by R. McDaniel and the program was excellent. The quartet was composed of James H. Lyons, Leonard Brown, Joseph Perry and Edward Handley, who delighted their audience with individual and quartet selections.

The year book that is being published under the direction of the Lowell Board of Trade will be in the hands of the printer tomorrow, as President Marden and Secretary Murphy are completing the details attending the work today. The book will be known as the "Lowell Digest" and will con-

GREAT BRITAIN WARNED

American Note of Protest Against Blacklist Made Public—Inconsistent With Rights of Neutrals

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Great Britain is warned, in the American note of protest against the blacklist, made public last night by the state department, of the "many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

"It has been stated on behalf of his majesty's government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war." It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and frequently disregarded."

The American note is even more positive in its terms than officials have intimated. Ambassador Page was instructed by Acting Secretary Polk to deliver it formally and textually as follows:

"The announcement that His Britannic

majesty's government has placed

the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial transactions between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States, and seems to the government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is duty to protest in the most decided terms."

"The scope and effect of the policy

are extraordinary. British steamship

companies will not accept cargoes from

the prescribed firms or persons or

transport their goods to any port, and

steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist.

Neutral bankers refuse loans to

the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealing with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

"Whatever may be said with regard

to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist as now employed by his majesty's government is understood to be based, the government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of friendly governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationalities of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each the other's shipping, and to be served each by the other's merchants is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this. There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unequal acts of the Indians, to send their votes by proxy, would require similar legislation to permit those who may be absent from their homes for the purpose of protecting the commonwealth of their country to do likewise."

No action was taken on the report, however, in fact, very little consideration was given to it in the session of 1917, though it is certain to be made one of the leading issues.

HOYT.

EVA M. WILLIS.

Administrator of the Estate of E. L.

WILLIS, Assignee and present owner

of said mortgage.

ROBERT E. BUFFETT, Attorney.

323 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

128-31-A7.

WEAVERS who are skilled can make good wages weaving cotton goods.

EDISON, Mill and Washington Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Apply in person or write for particulars.

EVAN M. WILLIS.

Administrator of the Estate of E. L.

WILLIS, Assignee and present owner

of said mortgage.

ROBERT E. BUFFETT, Attorney.

323 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

128-31-A7.

PANTS MAKER wanted; good pay and steady job all the year around.

Apply at once M. Marks Co., 46 Central St.

DRUG CLERK wanted.

Apply Fred C. Jones, Cor. School and Branch streets.

FOR SALE

TOURING CAR for sale; thoroughly overhauled. Inquire Howard Street Garage.

TWO HAND COATS for sale. Inquire 21 Auburn St.

PURCHASE for sale, in good condition, six registers and all pipes. Will sell cheap. 101 Woodward Ave.

TWO FEMALE GOATS for sale. Thaddeus Farm, Ballardvale st., North Wilmington.

PIANO—I would like to place my

guaranteed upright piano with

responsible party who would consider buying later on easy terms if satisfied; will move it free. Write L. 27 Sun Office.

FIXTURES of first class grocery

store for sale very cheap for cash, in

cluding long pay counter, large

ice box, reasonable offer rec'd.

Inquire at coal office.

Gorham st.

NICE BABY CARRIAGE for sale; in

good condition; was \$25; will sell cheap; call evenings.

38 Inland st.

TO LET

4-ROOM TENEMENT to let, at

Chestnut st.

Apply Flynn's Market.

4-ROOM FLAT to let, bath, sat

etc., upstairs; \$25 per week.

149 School st. Tel. 2721-R.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to let; in

private family; bath, heat, use of telephone, open fireplace, use of telephone, modern conveniences. Address S. 21 Sun Office.

STORY to let, large, bright; rent

cheap. 142 Lawrence st., near Cartridge shop. Inquire 61 Merrill st.

OFFICES—Wheels of third floor in

The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank

building to let; formerly occupied by

John A. Stevens, Engineer.

OFFICES—Large office; 3d fl. 14 feet

on the second floor of the Harrington building, 52 Central st., good light and

ventilation, for rent. Will be par-

titioned or

will be rented or leased at a very

reasonable rent. Apply to Building Manager, 401 Sun Bldg.

LOST AND FOUND

WILL THE PARTY who found the

valuable bag containing money and other

valuables, lost at the corner of West-

and Dover streets return same to

61 Dover st., within three days to avoid

further trouble.

GOLD WATCH found Thursday, July 20. Owner can have same by calling 412 Benton st., proving property and paying for adv.

RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, gout, catarrh and epilepsy, CANCER, TUMORS, chronic blood and nervous diseases of men and women, HYDROCELE, varico

The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1878

ARMS TO MEXICO

Cong. Rogers Would Stop Admission of Any Arms to Mexico

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In a speech delivered in the house Saturday Congressman Rogers made a very earnest speech against the admission of any arms into Mexico. He said in part:

"Three or four days ago 2700 stand of arms went over the Mexican border to Villa. Some have gone since, I am told; I do not know how truly. This movement at Vera Cruz was precipitated for the military reason—which I do not question to be a sound one from a military point of view—that it was necessary to seize the arms going to Huerta, because these arms would be used against the forces of the United States and that it was the most obvious military prudence to stop them for that reason, the force of which I entirely admit. Yet they were allowed to go over the northern border at the same time. You cannot do much more for any ally than that. And now we see that Mr. Carranza disapproves of what has been done at Vera Cruz. Hardly friendly in an ally whom we are arming. It will be but a short time when those men of the north are united with the rest of Mexico against us. That is not an unreasonable anticipation. Why are we not taking the ordinary military precaution there? Why are we allowing more arms to go into those parts of Mexico? They will be used against our allies within 30 days."

There is brought to my mind very strongly, sir, that verse that was written by James Russell Lowell at the time of the Civil war:

"You wonder why we're hot, John?
Your mark was on the guns;
The neutral guns that shot, John,
Our brothers an' our sons."

Now we are letting the guns and munitions of war go into Mexico, and by and by the mark on the guns in northern Mexico which shoot our brothers and our sons will not be neutral marks; they will have our own marks upon them.

I say, Mr. President, the time has come to stop, as we have stopped at Vera Cruz, the admission of any arms into the Mexican republic. If war, alas, or armed intervention cannot be escaped, that is the surest way to bring this war to a close. That is the method the president has adopted in order to prevent Mr. Huerta from protracting resistance to our troops, and yet arms are going freely over the border, and I do not think I am mistaken when I say we are in danger of a fight on that border at any minute. I do not want to see those people furnished with weapons.

The thing that seems worse to me, more than anything else in the whole framing of the issue with Mexico, was this putting us in the attitude of an ally of Pancho Villa. I think every military reason demands that we should put an embargo on arms everywhere, and I think the distinction that we are making is one that is utterly false, both from the military and the moral point of view.

Mr. Rogers quoted poetry appropriate to the occasion, including "The Dum dum" and "Adair of Carrizal," and hearing the conclusion of his speech, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have supported President Wilson by my vote and by word of mouth when the United States seemed to be standing face to face with a foreign power. I upheld the administration in the Vera Cruz incident and in the submarine controversy with Germany. I trust I shall never deviate from this course, whatever may be the politics of the man in the White House."

"But I can not condone the course of the present administration in connection with munitions exportation to

EAGLES, NOTICE
All members of Lowell Aero are requested to be present at the home of our late brother, William H. Bruce, 4 North Franklin Court, this evening at 7.45 o'clock, where the exercises of our order will be held. Per order,

PATRICK J. McCANN, W. Pres.
JOHN M. HOGAN, Sec.

Mexico. Let me very concisely review what I have before given in detail. When President Wilson was inaugurated the Taft embargo against shipping arms to Mexico was in effect. February 3, 1914, President Wilson raised the embargo. April 24, 1914, at the time of the Vera Cruz affair, he restored the embargo. May 16, 1914, he raised the embargo so as to permit exports by sea. June 16, 1914, he absolutely restored the embargo. September 10, 1914, he raised the embargo. October 19, 1914, he restored the embargo, simultaneously excepting the forces of Carranza. June 20, 1916, he restored the general embargo. Each time the embargo was imposed the action was taken as the result of outrages upon Americans, which surpassed even the ordinary run of outrages to which we are, alas, somewhat benumbed. Each time the embargo was lifted the action was taken because of a slight improvement in the internal condition in Mexico; yet at no time during the past three years could any man truly state that the internal troubles of Mexico were at or approaching an end.

"It has been plain throughout to the most casual onlooker that even when conditions were relatively improved the flames were only smoldering. It required neither prescience or omniscience to see that the arms and cartridges with which we were supplying the desperados of Mexico might at any time be turned against us as they had repeatedly been turned against us in the past. We must never forget that our dead were killed with American ammunition and that without American ammunition they would not have met their dreadful fate. When we think of the hideous traffic of Mexico, authorized—nay, aided and abetted by the administration—our cheeks must blush for shame. The story is one of the blackest and saddest in our entire history."

RICHARDS.

INDUSTRIAL and STORE NEWS

The members of the Die Cutters and Publishers of the United States Cartridge Co. held an interesting meeting at 32 Middle street yesterday morning. Considerable business was transacted and the principal speaker at the meeting was Vice President Flynn of the International Union of Metal Workers.

Members of the Blacksmiths' union

held a regular meeting at their headquarters in Middle street yesterday morning. The attendance was large and considerable business was transacted.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Drinking Founts Grain Hoppers Poultry Remedies

EGG BOXES
WIRE NESTS
ARTIFICIAL EGGS
LEG BANDS
DRY MASH
SCRATCH FEED
CHICK FEEDS

Closed Thursday P. M.

ADAMS
HARDWARE
AND PAINT CO.
Middlesex St. Near the
Depot

ADAMS
HARDWARE
AND PAINT CO.
Middlesex St. Near the
Depot

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JOHN M. HOGAN, Sec.

LOWELL MASS. MONDAY JULY 31 1916

GENERAL REVIEW OF WAR

Concerted Effort of Allies on Three Fronts to Crush Central Powers—Titanic Struggle Such as World Has Never Known—Great Events During Two Years of Fighting

The second year of the world war closes with the "Battle of Europe," a concerted effort of the allies on three fronts to crush the central powers, which has developed into a titanic struggle before which superlatives, already exhausted, are completely bereaved.

France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, Italy in the south are hurling wave after wave of armed men on the Teutonic lines, together with an avalanche of shells and bombs such as the world has not known up to the present time. For the first time the Teutons are, temporarily at least, on the defensive on the thousands of miles of the existing battle fronts.

The change in the situation which the year has brought is striking, although the results so far have been more potential and spectacular than radical. A year ago the Germans, continuing their great drive against the Russians, hurled the Slavs back along the entire eastern front, captured Warsaw, the great fortress of Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk and established lines far inside Russian territory which they maintained virtually unbroken until the last three months. They seized all Poland, a great slice of Russia to the south of that country and expelled the invaders from Galicia and Bukowina. Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen were the heroes of these great successes.

On Western Front

On the western front the changes in position during the year were comparatively small but the 12 months were marked by three events of interest: The battles of Champagne and Verdun and the opening of the great Franco-British offensive on the Somme took place in this period.

The battle of Champagne opened on Sept. 24, after a week's terrific bombardment of the German lines by the French, British and Belgians. In a week of the bloodiest fighting that had been known up to that time the allies announced that they had taken 100,000 prisoners. But there they halted. They could not break through the mighty German wall and the grim deadlock which marked the western front for so many months was resumed. The battle of Champagne marked the removal of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, from the beginning of the war up to that time. In December, 1915, it was announced that he had resigned to take a home command and Sir Douglas Haig was appointed his successor.

Battle of Verdun

In sheer human interest the battle of Verdun probably surpassed all other individual events of the war. On Feb. 23 the German crown prince began his assault of the historic French fortress, known throughout many centuries as the gateway to France. For five months the defenders withstood a storm at the fury of which the world stood aghast. Foot by foot, almost inch by inch, the Germans forged forward, with a relentless disregard of their lives, a tenacity and cool courage which was only equaled by the heroic determination of the French. On June 3 an unofficial estimate of the German losses at Verdun placed the total at the appalling figure of 450,000. The assailants fought their way to within about three and a half miles of the fortress but for several

months the Russians won new successes further north and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The fighting has also extended to the extreme north in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

Important Russian Successes

In another theatre of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front in the closing months of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in Jan-

uary, reconquered about 250 square miles of Austrian territory and carried the battle into Italy. The Italians rallied, however, and at the close of the twelve months had regained a large portion of ground and were vigorously pressing a counter-offensive in accordance with the plans of the entente for concerted action.

Naval Battle

On the sea the year witnessed an event of surpassing interest. The German grand fleet, steaming out from its mine fields and impregnable harbors at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, engaged the British fleet in the mightiest naval battle of history.

The battle was fought off the coast of Jutland on May 31. Its results are obscured by the conflicting claims of the combatants that will probably not be definitely known until the war is over. If then, the Germans assert that the British losses were far heavier than theirs and on that ground claim the victory. The British, denying greater losses, point to the fact that they still control the seas as the basis of their right to the title of victors. London also claims that since the battle 200 British ships, which had been tied up in Baltic ports since the beginning of the war, have been able to make their way to English ports un molested by German warships.

The German official account of the fight says that the British losses were 117,150 tons as against 60,720 tons sunk by the British. The British admiral makes no attempt to estimate the loss in tonnage but unofficial British estimates place the German loss at 100,220 tons against 112,550 for the British. Officially the Germans have admitted the loss of only one capital ship, the Lutzow, 26,600 tons, a vessel surpassing in tonnage and armament many battleships. The British claim to have sunk in addition two dreadnaughts and probably a third. The principal losses admitted by them for their side are the three battle cruisers, the Invincible, the Indefatigable and the Queen Mary.

Death of Kitchener

One other event on the sea aroused intense interest. On June 5 Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's famous minister of war, was drowned

with his staff off the Orkneys when the cruiser Hampshire went down. It was at first thought the cruiser had been the victim of a submarine but this theory was generally discarded when it was learned that the warship had struck a mine and gone down in the midst of a terrible storm.

Victory for United States

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the crisis between this country and Germany over the submarine warfare which threatened more than once a rupture of relations and even war.

The sinking by a submarine without warning of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, created a profound impression in the United States. Germany sent a note to Washington in September pleading self-defense and offering to refer the question of compensation to The Hague but this was regarded with displeasure by the Washington government and the situation became very tense. In October Germany disavowed and regretted the sinking of the Arabic.

"Five months later the French steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning while carrying more than 300 passengers, including a number of Americans, across the English channel. About fifty persons were killed and this incident brought the submarine situation to an acute stage. Germany at first disclaimed responsibility for the attack on the Sussex but the evidence accumulated by the United States appeared so overwhelming that President Wilson on April 18 despatched to Germany a note which was virtually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared before congress and laid the entire problem before the body.

Turkish Campaign

In connection with the Turkish campaign the year saw a serious reverse for the Franco-British arms and a less important but highly dramatic disaster for the British. The disastrous attempt of the French and British to force the Dardanelles and seize Constantinople was definitely abandoned in November, 1915, and the allied troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. About 150,000 troops had been used in this venture, supported by a mighty fleet. Six battleships, five British and one French, were sent to the bottom as well as some minor craft, and the casualties were officially reported to be almost equal to the original number of the expeditionary force. This was the result of six months of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war.

Disaster of British

The second disaster of the British was the surrender of 10,000 troops under General Townshend to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris. This expedition had made a sensational dash more than 300 miles up the river in an attempt to seize Bagdad. It was within 10 miles of the city when it was decisively defeated by the Turks and forced to fall back 100 miles. Here it was surrounded and forced to surrender after a relief force had made several vain efforts at rescue.

Two new nations entered the ranks of the belligerents during the year. On Oct. 13, 1915, Bulgaria threw in her lot with the central powers and on March 3, 1915, Germany declared war on Portugal after the republic had seized all German ships interned in her ports. The entrance of Bulgaria into the war was signalized by a combined army of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the outnumbered Serbians and the subjugation of their country. The remnants of the Serbian army were driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Albania whence they were rescued by the British, French and Italians. They were shipped to Corfu where they were reorganized and re-equipped and later, to the number of about 100,000, joined the Franco-British forces at Saloniki. The survivors of the Gallipoli campaign were also gathered at the Greek seaport as well as a large British army from Egypt. This combined force is estimated at 600,000 men and is presumably being held for an attempt to pass through parliament this fall.

Arrest of Casement

Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Sir Roger Casement, formerly in the British consular service, was arrested on the west coast of Ireland where he had attempted to land a cargo of arms sent from Germany. He was tried later for high treason and sentenced to death.

No definite figures can be given of the cost of the great war in blood and gold but the most reliable estimates present figures so vast that they become practically meaningless. In March 1915, the United States general army staff estimated the total losses in men to all the belligerents since the war began were 13,033,000.

Cast of the War

As to the money question figures are more reliable but still vague. They present sums which are so beyond anything previously known to international finance, so impossible of any human comparison that they become little more than a jumble of figures. In March Dr. Karl Heffnerich, secretary of the imperial treasury of Germany, estimated that the war was costing all the combatants \$375,000,000 a week or eleven and a half billion dollars a year. William Michaelis, another German financial expert, put the yearly cost at the vast sum of fifteen billions and other financial authorities gave even higher figures.

On July 17 Reginald McKenna, British chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the house of commons that the expenditures for Great Britain alone were \$30,000,000 daily. He did not say, however, how much of this incredible sum represented war expense.

Peace Talk

Within the last few months there has been some talk of peace in Germany and considerable peace activity by unofficial bodies in various countries, but there has been little indication that the chancelleries of Europe are at present seriously considering a close of hostilities.

MATRIMONIAL'

Joseph C. Rondeau and Miss Delta Chausse were married yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Armand Baron, O.M.I. The witnesses were Charles Chausse, father of the bride, and F. X. Rondeau, father of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 10 Juliette avenue.

POLICE TO CROSS BATS

Arthur Drewett's police baseball team will meet the Manchester, N. H. police in the Queen city Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock or after. This will be the third of a series of four games which were arranged between these teams. Lowell won the first game and the second was a tie but Manchester has added a new first sacker to its lineup and has a bunch that the tables will be turned Wednesday.

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

PRICE ONE CENT

CITY HALL NEWS

Another Building Delay
Added to the Long List

It looks as though the Pawtucket school addition would not be ready for occupancy before September, 1918, for according to the architect the work should not be started until every item from foundation to roof has been carefully considered, draughted and specified in such a complete manner that the contractor can present an intelligent and definite figure for all of the work involved without subsequent changes. To do this requires more time, study and real hard work for the committees, the architect and the engineer than the public require. A few additional months of preparation will save months at the other end and considerable trouble and interference with the present school work. Even had the work been started at the close of school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1918, provided the sections of the proposed building are to go on undisturbed, for there are changes in the old building to be tied into the new that cannot be arranged for before that time except by closing the school. Particularly so in regard to the new ventilation system in the old building, the plans and specifications for which the state authorities have required must be filed at the state house before a permit will be granted for an addition. This requirement was not at first anticipated as no complaints have been forthcoming in regard to this.

Fortunately the matter was brought to the attention of the state officials before the plans were far advanced and an injunction was prevented that would certainly have delayed the work several months. The work has been started at the old building, however, and the new addition will be completed in due time. Another cause of friction between the United States and the central powers was also removed during the year. Since the outbreak of the war certain propagandists had been busy instigating strikes in munition factories which had contracts with the allies and in endeavoring in other ways to interfere with this trade. For his activity in this respect the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador, was requested by President Wilson in September. The following December, for similar reasons, the president requested the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. van Papen, naval and military attaches respectively to the German embassy. A number of convictions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

Revert in Ireland

Apart from events in the actual war theatres the most striking event of the year in connection with the conflict was an uprising in Ireland in April. The outbreak was organized by a society known as the Sinn Fein, committed to the principle of an independent Ireland. Bloody fighting took place in Dublin in which hundreds of lives were lost and the heart of the business section destroyed, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The fighting was sporadic elsewhere in the islands and of minor importance. The revolt was finally crushed and the leaders executed. It led, however, to an agitation which resulted in the government preparing a temporary home rule bill which it expects to pass through parliament this fall.

Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Sir Roger

Fair and continued warm
Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. MONDAY JULY 31 1916

PRICE ONE CENT

BURGLAR NABBED AND HELD FOR THE POLICE

Appleton St. Man Found Stranger in House and Overpowered Him—Police Court News

Edward P. Powers, alias George Williamson and William C. Clark, was found ransacking the drawers in a dresser in a room of the lodging house conducted by Mrs. Victor H. Melster at 201 Appleton street, about seven o'clock this morning. He was nabbed by Mr. Melster, who succeeded in overpowering him and holding him until the police arrived, though Powers put up a lively battle. He is 25 years old.

Continued to Page 7

DROWNED WHILE BATHING

Gemes Basbanes and a Companion Were Drowned in the Merrimack This Afternoon

Another double drowning, the second in this city this season, took place this afternoon in the Merrimack river below the rapids between the Moody street and the Aiken street bridges, when two boys, one of whom is not yet known, lost their lives while bathing. The accident was witnessed by another boy, who was boating a short distance away, but his efforts to save the drowning lads were fruitless. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Gemes Basbanes, 13, and his companion, the brother of the deceased, Leo Lacours, of 135 Perkins street, who told the following story to a Sun reporter:

"Between 12:30 and 12:45 o'clock this afternoon I was boating near the rapids about 300 yards in the rear of the plant of the Barber Mfg. Co., which is located in Perkins street, when I saw two boys about 15 years of age, undressing on the shore. The lads were in bathing and were in the water for some time. Finally I saw one of the boys jump on the other's back and the two went down the stream toward the Aiken street bridge. When they reached a spot about 200 feet below, both sank. I then saw they were in danger and rowed toward them, but my efforts proved fruitless, for when I reached the place where they had gone down, I could see no more of them." Undertakers, Joseph, Albert & Son

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

BY A VOTE OF 35 TO 17 THE SENATE DECLINED TO TAKE UP MEASURE

WASHINGTON, July 31.—By a vote of 35 to 17 the senate today declined to take up the immigration bill on a motion by Senator Polk Dexter of Washington. Democratic senators voted solidly against the proposal, which was injected into the midst of debate on the district of Columbia appropriation bill.

CAPTURED BY REBELS

HANKOW, CHINA, NOW HELD BY REVOLUTIONARY MOB—HEAVY DAMAGE BY FIRE

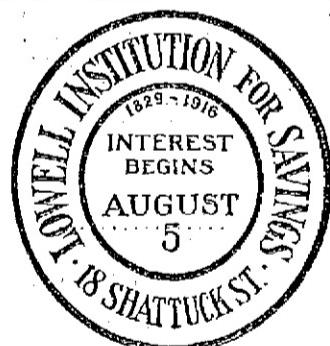
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Hankow, China, today was in the hands of a revolutionary mob and great quantities of property were burned, according to cable advices received here by the Robert Dollar Steamship Co. from its Hankow office. No details were given.

MANY KILLED
PEKING, July 31.—In a revolutionary outbreak in Hankow last night a large district was burned and looted and many natives were killed and some Russian women injured before foreign volunteers checked the uprising.

FIRE AT HAMILTON, ONT.

Hydro Transforming Station Almost Completely Destroyed—Western Ontario Without Power

HAMILTON, Ont., July 31.—The hydro transforming station at Dundas was almost completely destroyed by fire caused by a short circuit today. All western Ontario is without power.



GIRLS WANTED

Over 16 years of age, on clean light work. Big pay. Apply at employment department.

U. S. CARTRIDGE CO.

HALIFOUX'S
ON THE SQUARE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, AUG. 4th, 5th and 7th ARE RANSACK SALE DAYS AT CHALIFOUX'S

Every department has been ransacked from top to bottom and all odd lots and broken lines have been marked at prices to close. We must clean up these lots and make ready for new arrivals in fall merchandise.

Interest Begins
SATURDAY,
AUGUST 5th
AT THE

Merrimack River
Savings Bank
417 Middlesex St.

INTEREST BEGINS
Saturday
August 5

AT
The Central Savings Bank
on CENTRAL STREET

TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN CLASH ON BORDER

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Tex., early today. There were five bandits in the party.

Private John Twomey, Troop F, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, and Robert Woods, a United States customs inspector, were killed.

Sgt. Lewis Thompson, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, was seriously wounded.

More than 200 shots were fired during the engagement, it is reported.

The Mexicans, it is believed, crossed the line to steal horses.

They were discovered by American outposts and were attacked by the cavalry patrol. The Mexicans mounted on good horses, attempted to flee, but were intercepted and forced to fight.

Other reports reaching here said that efforts to identify any of the Mexicans had been unsuccessful but that it was believed they were members of one of the Villa bands.

The regular cavalry was supported in the clash by a detail of C company, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry. Reports to Gen. George Bell, Jr.

commanding the El Paso military district indicated the bandits had been killed.

American patrols reported that a small detachment of Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande and apparently were making their way toward an isolated section about 55 miles down the river. It was believed they were either smugglers or stock thieves.

A small detachment of Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, was sent in pursuit.

The Mexicans were surprised and it is believed that none escaped.

Capt. H. D. Cushing commanding C company, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, at Fort Hancock, reported the few details he was able to obtain, to Gen. Bell.

CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS

PARTICIPATE IN CLASH

BOSTON, July 31.—Company C of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry regiment, reported as participating in a border clash with Mexican bandits today, was recruited almost entirely from Cambridge. The command is headed by Capt. H. Dwight Cushing. Today's action was the first in which the men of Company C had taken part since their arrival at El Paso, Tex., a month ago.

CARRANZA TO GIVE UP POST AS FIRST CHIEF

LAREDO, Tex., July 31.—Venustiano Carranza is to retire as first chief of the de facto government of Mexico at an early date and will be succeeded by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, according to information given out by Mexican administrative circles in Nuevo Laredo last night.

Gen. Carranza will enter the field as a presidential candidate at the forthcoming general election, it was said yesterday, apparently confirming recent unofficial advices from Mexico City, which intimated that the first chief would seek elevation to the presidency at the hands of the voters.

FIVE BANDITS WHO

TOOK PART IN RAID KILLED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 31.—Five Mexican bandits who took part in the clash with American troops near Fort Hancock early today were killed, according to report transmitted to Gen. Funston by Gen. Bell, commanding at El Paso. The Americans suffered a loss of two men killed and one injured.

CHANGES IN WAR MAP

Advance for the Russians Toward Both Kovel and Lemberg Claimed by Petrograd

The war map of the eastern front shows additional changes today as the result of the continued heavy pressure of the Russian armies upon their Teutonic foe.

Great Russian Gains

Advances toward both Kovel and Lemberg, the vital points of the Austro-German defense along the southern section of the line are recorded in today's official statement from Petrograd. Further south in Galicia, the latest reports have shown General Lethizky to be actively engaged in operations threatening the whole Austrian line along the Stripa.

Having succeeded at points in crossing the Stripa where their advance toward Kovel has been barred by the swollen stream and the stubbornness of the German defense, the Russians are today reported pressing forward toward their objective. Further south, on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway a continuation of the fierce battle is announced and the line of the Kovel-Rivne road also is being heavily hammered.

Ships Sunk

Reports of warfare on the sea today chronicle the partial destruction of the Dutch mail steamer Koninkin Wilhelmina by striking a mine off the North Hinder lightship, says a despatch from The Hague to Reuter's Telegram Co. The passengers left the vessel in lifeboats and made for the lightship.

The captain of the Koninkin Wilhelmina reported by wireless that his ship had struck a mine near North Hinder and that only the after part of the vessel was out of water.

Boats with passengers left the steamer but after a while returned. Later the passengers again took to the boats and are proceeding to the Dutch coast.

Steamers and torpedo boats have been despatched to the assistance of the Koninkin Wilhelmina.

The Dutch mail steamer Koninkin Wilhelmina was a steel paddle boat and plied between Flushing and Sheerness. The vessel was of 1984 tons gross and 320 feet long.

VICTIM OF HEAT

FALL RIVER, July 31.—One death from the extreme heat was reported by the authorities today, Antone Silva, 53, a mill employee, was overcome and died at the City hospital in a short time.

Arabs Capture Turkish Fort

Despatches from Cairo announce that the Arabs who are fighting against Turkish rule in Arabia have captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, the Red seaport of Medina.

Another Zeppelin Raid

A Zeppelin airship that appeared off the English east coast this morning was engaged by a British aeroplane, but disappeared while the British fighter was temporarily disabled, London announces.

Additional Russian Successes

The region of Brody, which city Gen. Sakharoff captured last week also is witnessing additional Russian successes, according to Petrograd, which reports that pursuit of the Austrians has been pushed to the rivers Graber and Sereth.

In Turkish Armenia the Russians, after having driven the Turks from Erzirgan are making further advances westward toward Silvas.

Victims of Paralysis

MORTALITY RATE TOOK ANOTHER JUMP IN EPIDEMIC IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 31.—The mortality rate took another jump today in the epidemic of infantile paralysis. During the 24 hour period ending at 10 o'clock this morning there were 35 deaths and 153 new cases reported, as against 13 deaths and 115 new cases during the period ended the same hour yesterday.

Nobody Home

DILLON DEMANDS PLANS

LONDON, July 31.—Henry Edward Duke, a barrister and unionist member of parliament for Exeter was today appointed to be the new chief secretary of Ireland in succession to Augustus Birrell. The new chief secretary will be given a seat in the cabinet. No new lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be appointed to succeed Lord Witton, who resigned after the outbreak of the Dublin rebellion.

HE SUCCEEDS BIRRELL

HENRY EDWARD DUKE APPOINTED NEW CHIEF SECRETARY OF IRELAND

LONDON, July 31, 5:45 p.m.—Henry Edward Duke, a barrister and unionist member of parliament for Exeter was today appointed to be the new chief secretary of Ireland in succession to Augustus Birrell. The new chief secretary will be given a seat in the cabinet. No new lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be appointed to succeed Lord Witton, who resigned after the outbreak of the Dublin rebellion.

COOL, CLEAN COOKING

The electric range is cool because it is flameless.

It is clear because it is fuelless (ostensibly).

It is the coolest, cleanest way to cook.

Call and inspect.

Lowell Electric Light Corp.,
29-31 Market Street

Telephone 821

DEMANDS CONGRESS INVESTIGATE DISASTER

Mayor of Jersey City Acts After Big Explosion—Two Arrested—Death List Grows

NEW YORK, July 31.—While federal and county prosecutors and the Interstate commerce commission were conducting investigations to determine the cause of and fix the responsibility for the great ammunition explosion in Jersey City yesterday with its toll of death, injury and destruction, Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City announced that he would demand a congressional investigation of the disaster. He said that such an investigation was imperative in order to enact more stringent laws for the transportation and storage of high explosives than are provided in the present regulations of the interstate commerce commission.

The mayor asserted that the state of New Jersey, although it had stringent laws governing the transportation of explosives within the state was at the mercy of the federal laws, to which the Jersey authorities have been obliged to conform in order to permit interstate commerce. The interstate commerce regulations, he said, allowed the transportation and storage of high explosives in quantities far too large.

Responsibility of Disaster

"The responsibility for the explosion," said the mayor, "is entirely up to the Interstate commerce commission, whose regulations permit storage and transportation of huge quantities of high explosives. There seems to be no redress in the matter. The only solution of the problem that I can see now is to appeal to congress. I have already requested three New Jersey

Continued to page two

STRIKE SPREADS

POOR MANAGEMENT

STREET RAILWAY COMPANY CARES LITTLE FOR THE COMFORT OF ITS PASSENGERS

Were you one of the unfortunate passengers on the Lowell car from Lawrence Sunday night? If you were, the writer doesn't blame you to have a grudge against the management of the Bay State Street Railway Co.

The most outrageous treatment ever perpetrated on an unsuspecting public was handed out to the passengers on the 7:50 Lowell car from Lawrence last night. Two closed cars, well filled left Lawrence at 7:50. When they reached Belle Grove after the third fare had been collected the passengers on the last car to arrive were notified to change cars and take any of the other three cars which were standing there. The three cars were already overcrowded, and it was impossible for the passengers of this car to get seats or barely standing room on any of the other cars. Women with babies in their arms, others with suit cases returning from week-ends, and both men and women were obliged to stand on the platform, hang on the straps which united them like a lot of catfish, returned to Lawrence empty. One conductor when questioned regarding such an arrangement simply said you ought to be glad to be carried home. Another said the reason for making the change was that it was against orders to send so many cars into Lowell.

If the passengers were aware that they could not obtain seats on the other cars they might have remained in the car and the company would be obliged to carry them to their destination after having taken their money.

Furthermore to show the absurdity of such an arrangement many people along the road returning from the camps down river were passed up and obliged to wait till late in the night. With the approaching demand for six-cent fares, the railroad patrons are beginning to wonder why the management doesn't first try to accommodate its passengers at regular rates before asking for an increase. Perhaps this might solve the problem of greater revenue and the six-cent fare would not be necessary to meet the increased expenses of the road.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A personal appeal in behalf of Roger Casement has been made by Senator Lodge, ranking republican member of the senate foreign relations committee, who opposed as improper the senate resolution requesting President Wilson to urge the British government to extend clemency to political offenders. It became known today that Senator Lodge had made his appeal to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who transmitted it to the British foreign office.

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WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris cabled the state department today that France acquiesced in the recent note of Great Britain offering to permit the shipment of American relief supplies into portions of Poland occupied by Teutonic forces, on condition that the occupying armies would not seize or remove native food products.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

FIRST Annual Summer Dance BY THE U. S. Cartridge Co. Day Inspectors Pawtucket Boathouse THURSDAY EVE, AUG. 3 Muer's Orch. Tickets 25 cents

GIANTS WIN FIRST National first game final: Pittsburgh 0; New York 1.

DEPOSED

FRANCE HAS ACQUIESCED IN RECENT NOTE OF GREAT BRITAIN TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris cabled the state department today that France acquiesced in the recent note of Great Britain offering to permit the shipment of American relief supplies into

MAYCLOSE PLANT

Time Given Chemical Co., for Abatement of Nuisance Expires

The injunction secured by the town of Tewksbury against the Avery Chemical Co. expires today and unless the ordered changes calculated to remove the danger to surrounding vegetation from sulphuric acid fumes is removed within three or four days, the officials of the company will be forced to close their plant.

By the injunction the company was given until July 31 or today to make good its declared plans for improvements. It is stated that the company has started on the proposed improvements, but has not as yet completed its work, and accordingly the officials of the town declared today they would give the company three or four days of grace and if the necessary changes are not made by that time the town will sue for a permanent injunction and will demand the closing down of the sulphuric acid plant. It is possible also that the town will demand the closing down of the laetic acid plant on the basis that this is also a nuisance by causing an offensive odor.

It is said that despite the efforts of the company to prevent the escape of sulphuric acid fumes more damage was caused to the trees and vegetation in the Wamest district last Thursday and Friday, and furthermore that residents of the district complained that they could not sleep because of a choking sensation caused by the fumes. The officials of the company are endeavoring to correct matters and expect to have things under control in a few days.

FUNERAL NOTICES

BURKE—The funeral of the late Elizabeth M. Burke will take place Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the home of her parents, Martin and Mary Jordan Burke, 159 Broadway, St. Patrick's cemetery, in charge of Undertakers Jas. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

BRUCE—The funeral of the late William H. Bruce will take place on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from his late home, 425 Worthen street, and mass of requiem will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in St. Patrick's cemetery, in charge of Undertakers M. H. McDonough Sons.

CHENEY—The funeral of Mildred Catherine Cheney, aged 21 years and 21 days, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Frederick R. and Catherine Cheney, 425 Worthen street. Besides her father and mother, she leaves one sister, Helen and two brothers, Irving and Cecil.

CHURCHILL—Mrs. Elizabeth O. Churchill died at her home, 62 Jenkins street, this morning. She was born in Exeter, N. H., in 1882, and died at 11:15 A.M. to James M. Churchill, III, March 3, 1882. They came to Lowell to reside in later years they lived in Methuen, where Mr. Churchill died 30 years ago, at which time Mrs. Churchill returned to Lowell where she became a member of the church of the Advent Christian church of this city, where she had a class in Sunday school for many years. She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth M. C. Mayberry, who with her husband, Oliver W., resides with her.

WITH THE RECRUITS

NOTHING FOR OFFICERS AND MEN TO DO AT FRAMINGHAM AT PRESENT

In view of the fact that the recruits are to be sent to Fort Banks, it seems rather absurd to keep the large number of officers and men on duty at the mobilization camp in Framingham to care for some 50 recruits and the two sanitary companies, but no orders have reached Col. Beaumont B. Buck, the chief mustering officer, to muster them out.

The colonel has with him as a staff Lieut. Col. Frank E. Williams, surgeon general; Maj. Charles A. Stevens, adjutant general of the 1st brigade; Maj. Harry E. Hunter, quartermaster; N.G.M., and Maj. James F. Hall, Capt. W. H. Wilson, Capt. Ralph McCoy, Capt. John R. McGuinness and Lieut. Benjamin E. Gray of the U.S.A. They have all worked hard during the past month, particularly Capt. Wilson, who has issued all the uniforms and equipments to the troops that have gone to the border.

May Take Care of Nonwearers

It is rumored that they are to be kept at camp to receive and examine the officers and men of the militia who refused to take the federal oath, and ship them to the recruits to the border. Up to date these men have not received orders to appear, but it is understood that officers are working night and day at the state house to get these orders out notifying every man that he must appear and be mustered in.

For Mobilization Camp

E. F. Scarle, connected with Rockingham park, in Salem, N. H., has made an offer to the United States government to turn over to Uncle Sam the race course for a National Guard mobilization camp and maneuver center.

The offer was announced last week in the United States senate by Senator Gallinger, who, with Senator Weeks, agreed that the track was conveniently situated at a point where it might be used by the militia of three states, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Pier Muss of Smoking Ruins

The big pier, just west of the Statue of Liberty, is today a mass of smoking ruins with the debris piled hundreds of feet high in places and with the fire still burning.

The work of repairing the damage to the buildings on Bedloe's and Ellis Islands and in New York and Jersey City began today. The immigration station at Ellis Island appeared like a war-swept village with every window shattered, the roof of the hospital caved in, the main door blown away and the dining and executive rooms wrecked, while the island was strewn with bits of shrapnel, broken glass and three-inch shells thrown ashore from drifting barges which had bombarded the island as they burned. The damage was estimated at \$75,000.

On Bedloe's Island

The building on Bedloe's island with doors blown in and windows shattered showed the marks of an eight hour bombardment of shrapnel, iron bolts and spikes, pieces of steel and chain. The roof of an iron warehouse was ripped off and the walls were filled with holes while the homes of the army officers were stripped of their chimneys and walls and plaster shattered. The loss there is estimated at \$100,000.

Statue of Liberty Undamaged

The Statue of Liberty virtually was undamaged but the doors to the pedestal were blown in.

Stories told by those who narrowly escaped death verge on the miraculous. One man says he was blown off a lighter into the bay and swam back again to the Jersey shore when the tawny barges bombarded the island. "The air seemed to be full of flame and I thought the end of the world had come," said another survivor.

A third was blown 50 feet from the top of a freight car and landed near a building which fell upon him.

At least \$100,000, probably \$15,000,000 damage was caused by the destruction of thirteen of the elec-

tric warehouses of the National Storage Co. in Jersey City. Edmund L. MacKenzie stated today. This loss is amply covered by insurance.

Munition Boxes Adrift

The death list from the explosion

is as follows:

John J. Smith, Adam Simpson,

STATEMENT ON THE WAR

Sir Gilbert Parker Says British Navy Swept German Merchant Commerce From the Seas

LONDON, July 31.—The Right Honorable Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., M.P., whose services to the British cause have been notable in the field of publicity in the United States, has made the following statement to The Associated Press on the European war:

"You ask me to make a statement upon the two years of war, in which England, with her allies, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, has been engaged."

"Three months ago the task would have been far more difficult than it is today. Since then Great Britain and France have moved forward on their fronts and with tremendous effect—out of that later. Also, during that time, Russia has moved heavily upon the troops of the central empire, and in the southeastern corner of the Russian front, has driven in, league upon league, the Austrian troops, has captured sector upon sector, city upon city in the regions where Austria was dominant, and has made prisoners of 100,000 men."

"Over in Asia Minor the field of conquest has been enlarged and developed. Erzerum and Erzurum have been captured and other centres of Turkish authority have been taken. The renowned von Hindenburg, up in a

tions and her perfect armament, Germany and her obedient colleagues Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria have done to us.

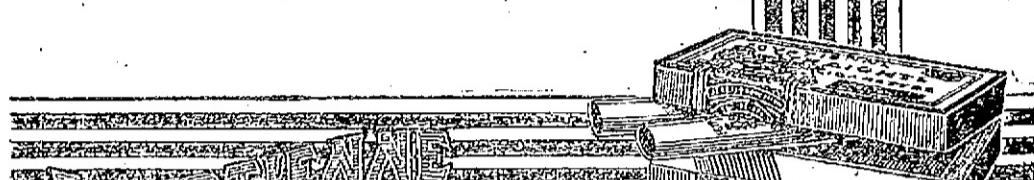
"Apparently at the beginning of the war everything was in their hands, everything except one—the British navy. If Germany could have mastered her as she mastered Belgium and a goodly portion of France the war would long since have been over. France would have been a third rate power under practical German control; Russia would have been driven back into her steppes and plains, once more the slave of German influence and control, and the British empire as we know it would have become a thing of the past."

The British Navy

"What the British navy did was to sweep German merchant commerce from the seas, prevent Germany from trading with the rest of the world, except by crooked methods, bottle up her fleet to uselessness, drive her South Atlantic fleet to the bottom of the sea and throttle and choke German export to an extent that great cities like Hamburg have lost the bulk of their activity, and, outside the Baltic sea, there is no sign of German commerce save in a freakish enterprise like that of the Deutschland. There, however, who counts the work of the Deutschland as extraordinary should remember that it is not original, since a considerable number of British submarines have crossed the Atlantic during the last year safely and surely. It is not strange that the Deutschland accomplished its feat. It will be very strange, however, if that feat is repeated by many sister submarines. German foreign commerce cannot be annihilated by the activities of submarines. Since the battle of Jutland it can be safely and surely said that the seas are still controlled overwhelmingly by the British fleet. The German fleet came out and then fled to cover again after a stiff fight."

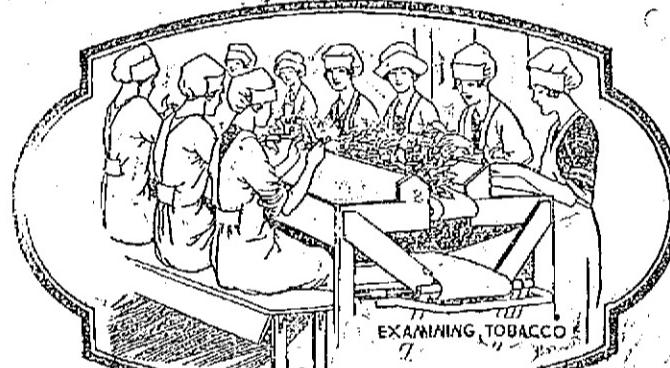
"But let us now take the field of battle on the western front. For a

ABSOLUTELY • PURE • 100% • TURKISH TOBACCO



STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES

Cork Tips
Plain Ends



Every puff of STRAIGHTS turns into smoke another small quantity of tobacco — tobacco which has received the utmost care and attention.

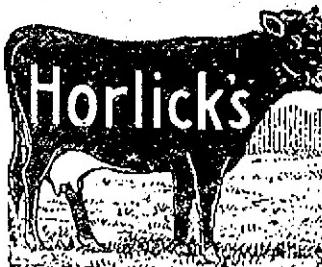
Ripened in far-off Asia Minor by the warm Sahara winds, it is specially selected and imported to be made into STRAIGHTS, by capped and gowned girl workers in a spotless factory.

That box you're going to buy, you can smoke with every confidence in their goodness and purity.

10.^{ten}
in a
BOX

If when you are neat in New York City you should care to see for yourself the perfect cleanliness that prevails throughout the entire factory, drop a postal to the STRAIGHTS factory, 337-347 West 27th Street, and a card of invitation will be sent you promptly.

EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES
ARE MADE AND GUARANTEED BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.



THE ORIGINAL MALTLED MILK

Richmilk, malted grain extract, in powder. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. The Food-Drink for all Ages. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes cost YOU same price.

whole year or more critics in the United States, whose only idea of warfare was that of constant action, have continuously asked why was it Great Britain, which had recruited between three and four millions of men, should be doing nothing on the western front. They complained that France was left alone at Verdun and elsewhere. They did not realize that France knew she had at her disposal at any moment the British troops which were holding their own line of the front and steadily extending it. They did not remember that at the beginning of the war Great Britain was armed on a basis of a mere handful of men; that all the machinery of equipment was upon a basis of the handful, and that having men—a million or two millions—she still could not equip them because she had not factories of munitions except upon the scale of the handful.

"Men had to be recruited, fed, uniformed, equipped; artillery had to be developed and extended beyond all experience of the past. Rifles had to be supplied. And the one reason why there was such delay in making a move on the western front by the British was lack of equipment. The push forward at Loos was not final and effective, because there were not sufficient munitions.

The Present Condition

"But what is the condition of affairs today? There are enough munitions. Why? Because big men have given their brains and skill to the task of organization; because the manual workers of England have roused themselves to a complete sense of duty; because they have given up trades union regulations for the period of the war; because, without murmuring, they have thrown up their holidays; because hundreds and thousands of women have joined the munitions works or have entered into fields of occupation formerly monopolized by men, such as the conduct of cars on tramways, driving vans, working upon farms, clerking in offices, doing men's work in scores of small trades; because all England in every corner of it, is alive to the terrible significance of the world fight and has given its best blood, mind, strength and craft to the nation's cause.

"In spite of criticism and complaint, England would not and did not move on the western front until she was ready, though she was willing to help at Verdun if needed, and said so. And she was not ready until she could dominate, as she has done, the German artillery by a greater weight of metal; until making a move forward over the whole of her line, with France moving forward on the whole of her line, they both could make good their successes, mile by mile, and steadily and surely diminish the capacity of resistance upon the part of Germany. This they have done.

"What is the position today? Everyone of the allies has moved forward and at the same time, and every one has succeeded, as she has moved. Italy, like Russia, France and England elsewhere, has succeeded in her field against Austria. Germany cannot put forward her men to help Austria. Austria is harassed by Italy and by Russia. Germany is harassed and hammered by England, Russia, France and Belgium.

"There is no rest for Germany anywhere. She cannot shift her troops from front to front, as she did in the early days of the war, smashing one enemy here and then whistling her troops over to smash another enemy there?

"Mistakes? The allies no doubt have made mistakes, but England has made no such mistakes as have been made by Germany, all of whose plans have gone awry. England was expected to, and promised to furnish 150,000 men for the protection of Belgium in case of a European war—and that was all. She has, in fact, provided an army and navy personnel of nearly 5,000,000 men and has trebled the personnel of her fleet. Could any other nation in the world furnish over 4,000,000 men on a voluntary basis, as Great Britain has done?

England As Organizer

"Americans should understand that it is not alone in the field of battle that Great Britain has proved her capacity for organization. She has proved it in the civil field; she has nationalized the railways of the country and has paid the regular dividends; she secured the sugar crop of the world at the very beginning of the war, through which sugar is cheaper today in Great Britain than it is in the United States, and at the same time has got out of it a revenue of nearly thirty-four million dollars.

"She rescued the British people from being done by meat trusts by seizing all ships which could carry chilled meat, and, having the ships, she could get her meat on fair terms, and has done so—50,000 tons a month for Great Britain and France, and 10,000 tons for Italy. She has also supplied France with steel, boots, shoes and uniforms. She has made coal a public military service and by act of parliament has fixed the profit of the coal mines, and she supplies the British, French and Italian navies with coal.

"She has organized the purchase of wheat by a small committee, which also buys and ships wheat and oats, fodder, etc., for Italy. She has bought up the fish supply of Norway and very lately bought up against German intrigue the great bulk of food exports of Holland.

"She has put on a 5 shilling income tax, which has been paid without protest by the mass of the British people. She has drawn upon her financial resources till she has loaned her allies and her oversea dominions 450,000,000 pounds, and she has taken as high as 80 per cent of the war profits of the great manufacturing firms.

"The organization of Great Britain is not ornate and spectacular, but there never was a time when all the people of the country were so occupied in national things, when so many have given themselves up, without

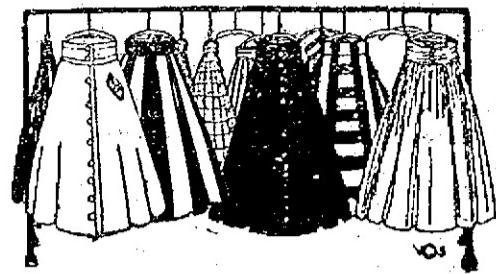
Lowell, Monday, July 31, 1916.
A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

SPECIAL SELLING TODAY

SALE OF

500 White
Skirts



ONLY \$1.98 EACH

Regular Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00

500 White Skirts go on sale TODAY at less than half price. All perfect and this season's styles and materials. All lengths from 36 to 42. All belts from 24 to 38.

ONLY \$1.98 EACH

200 WASH SKIRTS

FOR BIG WOMEN

ONLY \$1.98 EACH

Belts 30 to 38. Lengths 36 to 42.

Our entire stock of Wash Skirts is included in this sale and has been reduced. All White Corduroy Skirts reduced. Colored Corduroy reduced. White Flannel Skirts reduced.



Awning Stripe
Skirts

ONLY

\$1.98

EACH

Regular Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00

Second Floor

Cloak Department

pay or reward, to doing national work. Her power of organization is proved thoroughly by the work of the ministry of munitions, which, under the indefatigable Mr. Lloyd George, has increased the three government munitions factories before the war to 4,000 establishments with 3,000,000 workers; has arranged canteens for 500,000 people and has erected 20 national workshops with, in one case, a population of 50,000 people.

able heating and cheering, there was no real trouble and no arrest made. A meeting of the directors of the community will be held this evening in an endeavor to iron out things satisfactory to all, but it is believed by many that nothing short of a general election will clear the atmosphere.

AUTOMOBILE WAS BURNED

ROADSTER BELONGING TO PETER F. McGREEVEY DESTROYED BY FIRE ON BOULEVARD

Fire destroyed an Overland roadster belonging to Peter F. McGreevey of 13 Burns street about 10:30 o'clock Saturday night about 100 yards above the pumping station on the Pawtucket boulevard.

William McGreevey, a brother of the

owner of the car, was operating the machine and Andrew Finnegan was with him. They were on their way from Lakeview and finding that one of the tires was leaking air, and pumped more air into it. As they were about to start flames started to shoot from the machine and both men jumped out and endeavored to extinguish the fire with sand, but their efforts proved fruitless for it was not long before the car was consumed.

A number of autoists who were passing rendered assistance, but none had an extinguisher. While attempting to extinguish the fire, one of McGreevey's hands was burned.

T. G. Lee Co. carried the insurance on the automobile owned by Peter McGreevey which was destroyed Saturday night.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

DR. MCKNIGHT THE ONE-PRICE DENTIST

GOOD DENTISTRY

LOW PRICES

BEST SET TEETH

RED RUBBER

\$5.

\$7.50

NO BETTER MADE ELSEWHERE, NO MATTER WHAT YOU PAY.

A FIT GUARANTEED

22-K. GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK \$4

Broken Plates Repaired in

Three Hours

Consultation and Examination Free

NOTE—Only expert dentists with years of experience employed here.

175 CENTRAL STREET

Opp. APPLETON NATIONAL BANK, TEL. 4024

Hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

YELLOW DAY"

Forest Fire Smoke or
Intense Heat in West
the Cause

Yesterday was "yellow day" and if you had the blues you were off color. Persons with weak eyes found amber glasses superfluous. Everything had an amber tinge without them. From early morning till twilight the sky had a jaundiced look; roads, buildings of light color, and particularly white objects reflected an orange-colored light, the uncanniness of which increased the more it was contemplated.

At sunset, about 7:30, the western sky was illuminated far up toward the zenith by a brilliant rosy light, as if from a tremendous conflagration somewhere below the horizon.

During the day the phenomena was much more marked inside the house than without. Outside the green of trees and bushes, as well as grass, was intensified to an unnatural, brilliant emerald hue, but the light which shone on woodwork, and particularly on white curtains and bed linen, had the appearance of being projected through orange colored glass. The flame of a burning match, on the contrary, instead of having the customary orange tone, was bleached to an almost ghastly white.

Famous "Yellow Day" Of 1881

All these peculiarities were characteristic of the famous "yellow day," Sept. 6, 1881, and old-timers recalled that historic day, on which the wounded President Garfield was transported, with many misgivings on the part of the superstitious, from the white house to the cottage at Elberon, N. J., where he died 13 days later.

The most frequent explanation of such an atmosphere as yesterday's is forest fires, but no forest fires of any consequence have been reported this summer from any section of New England.

It is notable, however, that conditions yesterday were similar to those described in dispatches from Bangor, Me., as well as Bar Harbor, last Thursday, save that the opacity of the sky was so great in Maine that gas and electric lights were used in shops and factories in the daytime in order to do business.

A Maine meteorologist ascribed the conditions to dense smoke in the atmosphere, due to forest fires, and later it was stated that extensive forest fires were burning just north of the Maine boundary in Canada, and that north or northwest winds carried the smoke down to the Maine coast and out to sea.

The cause of such yellow days as yesterday, which recur at intervals of several years, was always a mystery until 1883, though that of 1881 was generally ascribed by scientists to the smoke of extensive forest fires prevailing in the middle west.

On August 26, 1883, came the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, an island between Java and Sumatra, the most terrible catastrophe of the kind of which there is any record. More than 35,000 persons perished, a large part of the island sank 1000 feet below the sea, explosions were heard 3000 miles away and a tidal wave, started by the upheaval, was felt at the southern extremity of South America.

Humidity Above The Normal

Investigations by atmospheric experts showed that smoke dust from the volcano traveled upward of 17 miles into the air, which is more than half the thickness of the earth's atmosphere, and then moved westward around the world, probably under the influence of the earth's rotation, causing for weeks a haziness in the atmosphere by day and intensely red twilights morning and evening, in practically every country in the world.

The intensity of the glow was greatest at the equator, and is diminished according to distance, north and south. Since then scientists have generally agreed that such conditions as yesterday's are due to smoke in the atmosphere, often intensified by a considerable percentage of humidity, which keeps the smoke more compact.

The most famous of all New England dark days, May 19, 1780, was recalled yesterday, as it was in 1881, for did not "the hens go to roost" at noon that day, thinking it was night, while a large proportion of the population feared that the hour of resurrection was at hand?

OPEN HUGHES' RECORD**WALSH FAVORS RESOLUTION PREVENTING JUSTICES FROM BECOMING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE**

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Senator Walsh of Montana has notified the Senate that he will open the record of Charles E. Hughes by taking up the matter of supreme justices going into politics. He will speak in advocacy of the adoption of Senator Thomas' resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent supreme court justices from becoming candidates for office.

Senator Walsh will go to Chicago at the close of the session and assume charge of the democratic headquarters in that city, the Chicago headquarters having been selected as the working base for the middle west and western states during the presidential campaign. It is generally understood here that had the president not felt it was imperative to keep Mr. Walsh in the Senate he would have been a strong candidate for the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the retirement of Justice Hughes. RICHARDS.

ARMENIAN RELIEF DAY

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—There is a slight delay in naming the date for an Armenian relief day on account of a request made by the General Council of Churches of Christ in America, that a relief day be also designated for the Syrians and Lithuanians. The request of Col. Winslow, member of congress from the 4th Massachusetts district, that Oct. 22nd be fixed on as Armenian relief day, was referred by the president to the state department, and the department desires to have the same date for all three relief movements, as has the matter still under consideration. RICHARDS.

POSTOFFICE EXAMINATIONS
The United States civil service commission announces that the annual postoffice examinations, scheduled to be held in this and other cities on the first Saturday in October of 1916, will be postponed until the first Saturday in October, 1917. Applications for these offices will not be distributed until Aug. 1, 1917. If it becomes necessary to hold a special examination for any of these offices before October, 1917, special announcement will be made by posters and through the press.



WARNING to Motorists

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one regular grade of gasoline for motor cars—SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product

Ask for SOCONY gasoline by name and buy only where you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

Do not let them deceive you. If you want the genuine, reliable SOCONY Gasoline, look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign on service stations and garages.

This sign is the guarantee of quality, purity and reliability. It insures maximum power and miles per gallon, clean burning, and freedom from carbon troubles.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

PENSION PLAN

Swift & Company Make
\$2,000,000 Gift to
Employees

Two million dollars was the gift made by Swift & Company to their employees today. Announcement of the accumulation of this sum during the past six years in the form of a pension fund occasioned much gratification to workers in the plants and branch houses in all cities where it was made simultaneously. It is estimated that more than 30,000 men and women are eligible, in time, to come under the provisions of the fund, which becomes active August 1.

One of the striking features of the plan as outlined is that the employees do not contribute to the fund, the company furnishing absolutely all money needed to pay pensions. In this connection it is expected that Swift & Company will be called upon to pay \$100,000 a year in addition to income from the fund, in order to meet the demands.

In Chicago alone, 8,000 persons will come under the plan as outlined. Of these a number are already eligible and their cases will be passed upon by the board of pension trustees within comparatively short time.

The pension board as organized will consist of five members who are officers or employees of Swift & Company; they are to be appointed annually by the board of directors to serve one or until a successor is named. The board will elect a chairman and secretary. The treasurer of the company is ex-officio treasurer of the fund.

"Swift & Company have had a pension plan under consideration for over six years and during that time have accumulated for the purpose a fund of two million dollars," said Louis F. Swift, president of the company, today. "In that time we have studied dozens of pension plans in effect in other organizations, both contributory and non-contributory and we believe that we have selected the best points of these and have added a number of good features that are distinctive. We have made it possible for every man and woman in our employ to provide for his or her old age simply by giving silent work and continuous service."

The salient points of the plan as outlined in the formal announcement follow:

1. The employee do not contribute to the fund.
2. Income from the \$2,000,000 fund.

EXCESSIVE MEAT EATING

Most people who are troubled with indigestion eat more meat than is good for them. Flatulence is wind on the stomach. Excessive meat eating or defective nerve force is responsible in most cases.

Cutting down the amount of meat in our diet and taking a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to strengthen the weak nerves that control the digestive processes is well worth trying if you have wind on the stomach, surges in the throat, a feeling of pain in the stomach and palpitation of the heart. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended for thin blood and weak nerves, whatever the cause. Send today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for the book "What to Eat and How to Eat." It gives information regarding a tonic treatment for many forms of stomach trouble. There cannot be perfect digestion without a sufficient supply of red blood and there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to enrich the blood and tone up the stomach.

Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per can, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

JELLY AND PRESERVES

We have just received another lot of those Handy House Scales that have been proving so popular. Just the thing for weighing your berries, fruits, sugar, etc.

Family Scales . . . \$1.00
SCOOP 15c EXTRA

They will weigh from 1 oz. to 24 lbs., by ounces, and are convenient to have in the house at all times.

Rubber Jar Rings . . . 10c doz. | Parowax 5c cake

CLOSED THURSDAY AFTERNOONS

ADAMS HARDWARE & PAINT COMPANY
400-414 Middlesex Street Near the Depot

dition fund is to be supplemented annually by Swift & Company until the fund is large enough to meet the necessary demands.

More than 30,000 employees to benefit by the announcement.

Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years, who have reached the age of sixty-five may be pensioned.

Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years and who have reached the age of sixty-five may be pensioned.

Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty-five may be pensioned.

Women in service twenty-five years and up to twenty-five years, who are permanently incapacitated for work may be pensioned.

Pension of those retired on account of age and length of service, or if incapacitated after a service of twenty-five years, but prior to the age of retirement, shall be one-half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement.

Pension of those retiring on account of age and length of service shall be computed on the basis of 1/2 percent of the average salary for the five years period preceding retirement, for each year of continuous service.

No pension shall be less than \$340 per year.

No pension shall be in excess of \$5,000 per year.

The widow and children of an eligible employee shall receive one-half of the pension to which an employee shall be entitled at the time of his death.

In their efforts to work out a plan which would be fair to all employees, the company have allowed employees, who were working for other concerns absorbed by Swift & Company in the past, credit for the full length of their services with those concerns prior to their absorption.

incident happened to Andrew Swanson, who caught one fish twice. While removing the hook from a large cod the hook broke, leaving part of it in the mouth of the fish. This exasperated him so that he threw the fish back into the water and procured a new fish line and resumed fishing. In a few moments he shouted with glee that he had caught a shark, but lo and behold, when he pulled in his line there was the same fish with the broken hook in its mouth that he had liberated a few minutes previously.

The prize-winning fish was landed by James Lawn, who caught a twenty-pound cod and a score of others of lesser weight. He carried his prize wind home and is justly proud of it.

After fishing several hours the fishermen docked and repaired to the banqueting hall of the Relay house at Bass Point, where a palatable dinner was served, after which the following musical and literary program was carried out: Sons, William Eastham, James Lawn, Ted Buckley, Fred Welch and Tom Carroll; sailor's hornpipe, Capt. McNulty; duet, "The Fishermen"; Ben Williston and Charles Griffith; recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade"; Andrew Swanson; violin solo, Joseph Hockney; buck and wing dance, George Davis; monologue, George Sawtelle.

The happy crowd arrived home at a seasonable hour and all agreed that it was one of the best times they had ever spent. The affair was in charge of William Eastham, James Lawn, Ben Williston and Ted Buckley.

FUND OF \$1,500,000

LOWELL PASTOR WILL SHARE IN FUND RELEASED BY DEATH OF HETTY GREEN

Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, pastor of the First Unitarian church of this city, is one of the 408 heirs of the Gideon Howland estate fund of \$1,500,000 which has been released by the death of Hetty Green, the world's richest woman.

The story dates back more than half a century ago. Sylvia Ann Howland was the aunt of Hetty Green, and, by the terms of the Howland will, the estate was held in trust by Hetty Green, whose death it now is released.

There are 357 lineal descendants of Gideon Howland, covering six generations, but only 408 of these will actually inherit a portion of the property comprising the Howland estate.

The work of determining the basis of division is the first task to be undertaken. It had been supposed that the first division would be on the basis of the 11 children of Gideon and Sarah Howland, but it may be divided on the basis of grandchildren, which would mean an initial division into 15 parts.

The Lowell pastor is a descendant of the William Howland branch, and, according to one basis of figuring, entitled to one-26th of the estate.

The Lowells are after them, and being wise fish they displayed good judgment in avoiding the Lowells.

It almost broke Ben Williston's heart to leave the boat without a shark, for it was his fondest desire to return to Lowell with one as a souvenir of the occasion.

The rookie fishermen had their share of troubles. Their lines became entangled and many fishes escaped in pulling them in. The most humorous

DEMONSTRATING CAR

OPPORTUNITY NOW OPEN TO SECURE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO INDIAN LANDS

For the purpose of instructing the public relative to how government Indian lands in Oklahoma may be purchased, an Indian school car in charge of J. W. Gillespie and seven demonstrators arrived in Lowell Saturday and is located on the Western Avenue tracks off Fletcher street. The car will remain in Lowell about ten days.

The car is sent out by the business men of McAlester, Oklahoma, who are aiding the government to sell the lands.

The land is located 12 miles east of McAlester, Oklahoma, and scattered through four counties to the Arkansas line. It embraces 800,000 acres. It is in the Oklahoma rain belt, the average rainfall being 38 to 42 inches a year. It grows everything, five crops of alfalfa being raised in a year. The land sells from three to ten dollars an acre. There is some timber, but a good deal of it is farming and grazing lands. All oil and mineral rights go with the land, and occupancy and improvements are not necessary in the case of the homesteads.

The car, a Pullman, is equipped with electric lights and there are geological survey maps and data regarding the country. The public is welcome to visit the car any time between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

"I want it understood that we are not selling land," said Mr. Gillespie. "The only way this land can be purchased is through the government when the sale opens this coming fall. But we are here to show the people who desire to invest where this land is located, what uses it can be put to and how they can procure it from the government. We have been on the road since 1912, and we have visited every state east of the Mississippi river."

Last year 122,000 barrels of oil were shipped from Oklahoma. On the demonstrating car there are several products preserved in alcohol showing what can be raised on the lands which are to be sold. A tank of crude oil taken from the land is among the exhibits. The land will be sold in tracts of 40, 80 and 160 acres.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES

Put on. 25c up. Prompt service and good work.

GEO. H. BACHELDER Post Office Square

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Lowell, Monday, July 31, 1916

A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

Annual Clearance Sale**Wash Fabrics**

TO COMMENCE TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1st

Our entire stock of both Colored and White Wash Fabrics, together with thousands of yards of Seasonable Merchandise, direct from manufacturers, being the last of this year's production, bought at a great loss to the mills, placed on sale.

AT ABOUT 1-2 REGULAR PRICES

These Clearance Prices Shall Continue for

FIVE DAYS

Instead of three days as in former years thereby giving all our patrons an opportunity to share in this great Price-Saving Event.

7c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	17c
11c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	25c
14c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	29c
18c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	39c
31c	A YARD FOR VALUES UP TO	75c

EVERY ITEM BELOW JUST AS REPRESENTED

Palmer Street, Centre Aisle

Display Merrimack Street Window

Extra Counter Space—Extra Salespeople—Thus Insuring Prompt Service

1623 Pieces of Regular Goods and Seven Cases Remnants

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE AS FOLLOWS:

124 PIECES AT 31c YARD

This Lot Includes the Greatest Variety, Also Some of the Best Values of the Sale.

Fancy White Voiles, Embroidered White Voiles, Printed Tub Silks, Printed Silk Organza, Colored Embroidered Tissues, Imported French Voiles, Colored Bordered Silk Organza, Figured Silk Tussahs. All our better grades of Wash Fabrics; values from 39c to 75c. Your choice, Clearance Sale Price 31c Yard

552 PIECES AT 18c A YARD

All of Our Popular Priced Fabrics Selling at From 25c to 30c Included in This Lot.

50 Pieces Soisette—A popular fabric universally known—all colors, 32 inches wide—washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

30 Pieces Colored Poplin—All shades, full 36 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Imported Dimities—Printed in handsome floral designs, 30 inches wide, strictly washable; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Lustre Tissue—A Lorraine fabric, tub proof, medium weight, woven checks and stripes, silk mixture, 28 inches wide; value 35c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

24 Pieces Embroidery Crepe—White and colored grounds, handsome embroidery figures, 28 inches wide. A Lorraine fabric, which means fast colors; value 39c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

20 Pieces Swiss Faconne—A Lorraine fabric, intricately woven to represent foreign embroidery goods, handsome designs, all colors, 28 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

18 Pieces Rice Striped Voiles—Printed in the much wanted large floral designs, full 36 inches wide; value 37½c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

40 Pieces Sport Stripes—Printed and woven stripes, 36 and 45 inches wide, very desirable for separate skirts and suits; value 25c to 60c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

40 Pieces White Pique—Full 36 inches wide, good quality, for ladies' and children's wear; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

60 Pieces Fine Gingham—Lorraine gingham, Glen Roy zephyrs and other staple brands, stripes, plaids and plain colors, 32 inches wide; value 20c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

80 Pieces Lace Organdie—Printed in a fine sheer fabric having a jacquard figure, handsome designs, 40 inches wide; value 29c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

150 Pieces Printed Voiles—Small and large floral designs, stripes, also some woven patterns, 40 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 18c Yard

150 PIECES AT 7c YARD

This lot includes 100 pieces Printed Batiste, 28 inches wide, and 50 pieces Madette, subject to slight imperfections, 34 inches wide, non-washable, fast colors; value 12½c to 17c yard. Clearance Sale Price 7c Yard

372 PIECES REGULAR GOODS AND 3 CASES REMNANTS AT 14c YARD

This Lot Includes Very Desirable Goods for Serviceable Dresses for Ladies' and Children's Wear

60 Pieces Galatea—Best quality Pacific galatea, all designs, adapted for children's wear, 27 inches wide; value 19c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

27 Pieces Woven Tissue—A Lorraine fabric, woven stripes and checks, same as gingham only lighter weight; value 20c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

60 Pieces Fine Madras—A shirt manufacturer's stock bought at a sacrifice, absolutely fast colors, handsome shirtings, all colors, 32 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

100 Pieces Regina Taffeta—A very serviceable fabric for house dresses, mostly dark colors, 32 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

50 Pieces Printed Voiles—Our regular stock, printed in small and large designs, 40 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

30 Pieces Colored Poplin—Highly mercerized, fine quality, blues, browns and tans, 27 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14c Yard

25 Pieces Pacific Pongee—Very fine and lustrous, printed in stripes and floral designs, 32 inches wide; value 25c. Clearance Sale Price 14

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

THE REAL POETRY

The death of James Whitcomb Riley and the resultant interest in his poetry has called attention to the fact that there is a great deal of what masquerades as poetry written today which is very different from his. In the winnowing process of time some of it may stand higher than that of the Hoosier bard, but in this generation it must suffer when compared with the simple heartfelt strains that have a power to move us to laughter and to tears. Fifty pages of verse libre may raise a feeling of half-stupefied wonder, but any page of Riley will arouse emotions that not all the art of the futurist poets can command.

Realizing that art is long and time is fleeting, poets may be pardoned for joining other artists in a rush for more immediate recognition—financial and otherwise—but who is there liberal enough to pardon some of the literary atrocities perpetrated by the ultra-moderns? Just as with the futurists in painting, there are different degrees of monstrosity and one who would be moved to laughter by Amy Lowell's splash in the bath might find much to admire in her colorful strains about asterisks and basilisks and other words that tickle the ears. It being a poet today consists in being different and seeing things in a different light, who is to censure one for declaring that the meadows are pale pink, bordered by lavender forests through which fit birds in pale blue and lemon? Those colors are all in the pastel shades and don't clash, so why should it not be a symphony—or is it harmony? Or again some poetic Leo Ornstein may write of a fair woman with skin like Carrara marble, eyes of jet, teeth of jade and hair like a comet's tail! Your futurist poet might find that too conventional and might be moved out of sheer disgust to take up his ukulele and sing an ode to a pair of overalls.

AFTER TWO YEARS

The second anniversary of the outbreak of the war—and one might just as well dispense with the adjectives "terrible," "awful," "titanic" etc. and call it "the" war—finds the struggle going on on all sides with the fiercest intensity. On the Russian front, along the western line, on the Austro-Italian frontier and wherever troops are massed, every day sees attacks and defences that dwarf into insignificance the greatest battles of history. Waterloo and Gettysburgs are fought daily, and none of the belligerents is now trying to blind its people to the nature of the task ahead. After two years the allies have taken the offensive and Germany has lost the initiative, being forced now to fight back wherever and whenever the allies pick the scene of the battle. Even at Verdun where the armies of the crown prince have been gaining feet of territory and losing hundreds of thousands of men, the French have taken the initiative and the allies are co-ordinating their strategy so as to cripple their antagonists through sheer exhaustion.

After two years of the most inhuman and lawless war—back to the adjectives!—the real test is being applied, and only time can tell the result. The allies are the attackers now to be sure, but how long can they keep it up? They have more men and munitions, but they have the disadvantage of pushing the battles while Germany gains in strategic value while her armies retreat. The gains of the allies have been very slight, but if Germany is not blushing the allies will have to push the German army back through Poland and Serbia and Belgium before peace is restored. Kitchener predicted three years of war with a victory for the allies and a British statesman who retired from the cabinet at the outset is said to have predicted three years of war—and then a draw. No decisive victory has yet been won, but the beginning of the third year finds the allies gallantly fighting and the Germans defending what they have won with the utmost bravery. At the end of the third year we shall see what we shall see.

FROM THE "FRONT"

Letters and postals received by Lowell friends of the boys in Texas—sometimes called "the front," probably because it is in front of Mexico, indicate that they are well and in high spirits. Some of them would like to fight something more human than snakes and spiders and some would like to be back home, but most seem to fall into the spirit of their mission and like the good soldiers they are, make the best of it. The wise ones are learning good lessons in discipline, in sanitation and in the other things entailed in military life and not until they are once more back at the lathe and the loom and the desk shall they realize what a beneficial experience has been theirs. They have a chance to enjoy those fine fruits of military life that advocates of universal military training talk about—but probably it will look better when they enjoy it in retrospect. There is no disposition in any part of the country to minimize the value of their service and their spirit, and when they do come back

The Carranza offer to arbitrate dealt only with the question of the evacuation of Mexican territory by the American troops and the border raids, but in President Wilson's reply he suggests that the powers of the commission he enlarged so as to include all phases of the Mexican situation and in particular the future relations of the two countries. It is stipulated that the findings or recommendations of the commission shall not be accepted or adopted until ratified and formally accepted by the respective governments.

In this time of political agitation efforts will undoubtedly be made to put this policy of the administration in a false light before the country, but those who criticize should be asked to decide what they would adopt as a substitute. It has been intimated for the past few days that Mr. Hughes would lay special emphasis on the Mexican situation in outlining his campaign, and it is known that Theodore Roosevelt will turn the guns of his rhetoric in the same direction. It is only fair to the

they will be sure of a warm and hearty welcome.

LAWRENCE CHARTER

An ex-mayor of Lawrence has taken out papers to be circulated for signatures of those said to be in favor of a new charter for that city. He thinks the present manner of running things is rather expensive and he evidently thinks that a change of charter would work wonders. It is not uncommon for ex-mayors and would-be mayors to work for charter changes, but in nine cases out of ten, the change in charter does not change the city hall policies, even when the people are out for a trial of something different. We are sometimes told in this city that the "people" are in favor of a new charter, but events prove otherwise.

We are never wholly free from agitations for charter changes and we must expect them in the natural order of things. Some would have us believe that even now Lowell is anxious for a change but this is sheer nonsense.

It will be interesting to watch what the "people" in Lawrence decide to do. It is the last thought in our head to make any suggestion to them, since we have so many troubles of our own to keep us busy.

HELD BATTALION DRILL

The members of the A. G. Cadets held a battalion drill on the grounds of the Newburyton Novitiate yesterday afternoon. The boys in full uniform left Merrimack square in a special electric car at 1 o'clock and upon reaching the grounds were formed into a battalion and drilled by Major Alcide Bellefeuille. At the close of the drill the "dancers" were entertained by their chaplain, Rev. Joseph Denis, O.M.I.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

Douglas Fairbanks, who plays "The Good Bad Man" at the B. F. Keith theatre the first half of the present week, will prove to be a most likeable chap, whose degradations take eccentric channels. For instance, he holds up the Pacific Limited, and robs the conductor of his ticket punch. Again, he gets into the ticket office and robs the manager of quantities of money, which he bestows upon a friendless little orphan who lives on the outskirts of civilization. And the reason for all this is that "Passin' Through" as he calls himself for want of a better name, has no idea who his father was. He suspects that he may have been born in illegitimacy. Therefore, he is an enemy to society. In the course of the exciting action of the play, "Passin' Through" learns that his father was honorably married to his mother, and that a tragedy in his early life had separated his parents. Fairbanks is extremely popular for his rôle in the motion pictures. The tenth chapter of "Gloria's Romance," in which Miss Billie Burke is appearing, will be very tense. The murder of "Freneau" is leading the police a merry dance and the murderer has not been detected. Others, however, are under suspicion. A comedy with Roscoe A. Arthur in it will provide plenty of laughter.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

Today's performances at this theatre open upon each evening of the week, as usual. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a production of a quite different type will be shown. Rita Jolivet, a very beautiful star displaying her charms and grace in the rôle of a Parisian girl, and playing the leading rôle, in the characteristic feature of the strong photo drama, "An International Marriage." This is almost an advance fashion show. As "Florence Brent" Rita Jolivet is a most attractive and charming heroine and in moments of strong emotion brilliantly illuminates her

Judging from yesterday's crowd Canobie lake park is fast becoming the most popular recreation area among mechanics in New England. The surroundings, amusements and different devices for the pleasure of the children are fast putting the vast estate in the New Hampshire hills to the front. Not only on Sundays, but all through the week crowds at all hours, both day and night, are thronging the place, far exceeding any previous season. While the restaurant is reporting the greatest business in its history, children by the hundreds enjoy the park to its utmost, running through the spacious grounds that are kept as clean as human skill and ingenuity can make them.

The bowling alleys, the dancing pavilion, the swimming pool and every other amusement at the lake is the best that can be devised, neither money nor time having been stinted in endeavor to make Canobie the acme of perfection.

To accommodate every week plans to present the finest shows that any summer park ever offered and the past few weeks attest to this fact. In order to find out the desired entertainment the management first put on one of the best vaudeville companies available, the six-act vaudeville show, following the next week with a musical comedy and last week again presented vaudeville. The vaudeville stood out in greater proportion in the score of patronage and the management decided that it was vaudeville that was wanted, so for the coming

week another bill of advanced vaudeville will be offered, an offering that will surpass even the past weeks.

FOUR DOCTORS DISAGREED

Pains Disappeared After Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wilmington, Del.—"I was suffering from a terrible backache and pains in my side, with bearing down pains and was very nervous. I was always tired, always drowsy, never could get enough sleep and could not eat. I had four doctors and each told me something different. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I got good results and I now feel better than I have felt for years and I am gaining in weight. I can gladly recommend it to all women."—Mrs. GEORGE W. SEBOLD, 1611 West 4th Street, Wilmington, Del.

Backache and bearing down pains are danger signals which every woman should heed. Remove the cause of these aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that good root and herb medicine. Thousands of women have testified to its virtues.

For forty years it has been making women strong, curing backache, nervousness, ulceration and inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pain. No other one medicine has done so much for woman. No woman should be allowed to drift into despair without giving it a trial.

RETURNS TO ATTACK

CONG. ROGERS MAKES FURTHER CRITICISM IN NEW COMMUNICATION TO SEC. REDFIELD

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Further criticism of the commercial attaché service of the department of commerce was expressed yesterday by Representative Rogers in a letter to Sec. Redfield in which he replied to a number of questions propounded by Mr. Redfield after Mr. Rogers' original strictures in a speech on the floor of the house.

First referring to previous correspondence between them, Mr. Rogers says that he considers two of Mr. Redfield's letters "to which he had caused wide publicity to be given" to be "deliberately offensive and insulting."

Denying that he had any "grievance against the department of commerce or any commercial attaché," Mr. Rogers says that his "sole purpose was and is to remedy what seems to me a serious flaw in the administration of the foreign service." He believes the commercial attachés should be under control of the state department, rather than the department of commerce.

In support of his contention that the ten leading commercial attachés were not fitted by experience or training for their work, Mr. Rogers says that three were taken from other branches of the government service, one was a "sociologist," one a "compiler," one a physician one a railway engineer, one a teacher one a newspaper man and one a builder. Also, he cited proof that they did not know the languages of the countries to which they were assigned.

Mr. Rogers in his letter refers to various authorities, some of them being Sec. Redfield's reports, to prove statements he made in his speech, and adds:

"My principal insistence is that the system is fundamentally wrong, that it furnishes a perfect illustration of the folly of duplicating work and of having double responsibility and authority in the same field of activity. The case was succinctly stated in a letter which I received recently in endorsement of my consular speech from the National Business League of America, as follows: 'I once asked a foreign consul, "What is the particular function of a commercial attaché?" With nutshell conciseness he answered, "To meddle and otherwise interfere with a consular official in the discharge of his duties." The commercial attaché should be retired."

Mr. Rogers says he would not advocate their retirement, but would rather utilize them in upbuilding the



Put "Something Sensible" between you and the summer sun—

A Rogers-Peet fast col or suit.

There's an absolute guarantee with every Rogers-Peet Suit, that it will not change color—your money back if it does.

It's "easy money" now, for the buyer—\$30, \$32 and \$35 Suits, all \$25.00

"Society Brand" and Rogers-Peet's Young Men's Suits. Sizes to 38—were \$25 and \$28, now \$20.00

Prices clipped two, three and five dollars, from less expensive lots, that are now \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Putnam & Son Co
166 Central Street.

foreign trade of the United States first transferring them to the state department.

Finally, Mr. Rogers lays stress on the fact that congress declined to grant the department of commerce request for \$25,000 for commercial attachés, but merely gave it \$10,000 the same sum as the initial appropriation for that service.

HOOD FARM SALE

Holt Farm, R. I., Purchases Berkshire Boar for \$3500

Hood farm established another record Saturday, when the superintendent, Mr. J. E. Dodge, sold a Berkshire boar for the record sum of \$3500. The sale was made to a representative of the Holt farm of Rhode Island, one of the most noted cattle producing farms of that state and the boar from the Hood brood will be used for breeding purposes. In the history of hog raising in this country, two boars have fetched higher prices, but this is the record price for the entire east.

Only a short time ago, the Hood farm sold a Jersey cow for the phenomenal price of \$5000 and it is admitted that the finest cattle in the world are now produced by this enterprising Lowell citizen. The sale of Saturday intimates that he will soon have the same reputation as a breeder of prize hogs.

week another bill of advanced vaudeville will be offered, an offering that will surpass even the past weeks.

LAKEVIEW PARK

One solution of the torrid weather problem is a trip to Lakeview park where it is always cool, and refreshing breezes blow throughout the day and night. There is always some form of entertainment to interest the visitor, among them are the merry-go-round, roller coaster, boating, bathing, dancing, free vaudeville and free moving pictures and amusements.

The free vaudeville program for the week of July 31 includes "The Cole Troupe," wire artists. For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Demon of Tea," "Puff House" and "Sue of the Jungle." Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "Musical Weekly," "The Hidden Face" and "Adjusting His Claim."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

CANOBIE LAKE PARK

The Most Attractive Park in New England VAUDEVILLE, BOATING, BOWLING, SWIMMING, DANCING, THEN SOME

LAKEVIEW PARK

Week of July 31st
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE
"THE COLE TROUPE"

The Live Wires on Wires
FEATURE PHOTO-PLAYS
DANCING, BATHING AND AMUSEMENTS

B.F. Keith's Theatre

The Coolest Theatre in the City

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 31, Aug. 1-2

Big Triple Program, Headed by the Popular Comedian

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Supported by Bessie Love, in The Triangle Play

"The Good Bad Man"

Fine-Arts Production in Five Acts

Also Showing on the Same Program

BILLIE BURKE

In the 10th Chapter of "Gloria's Romance"

"Tangled Threads"

This is Great. Don't Miss It

The Funniest Keystone Comedy of Them All

HARRY RIBBON in "A Dash of Courage"

Get the Triangle Habit. Honor Your Better Judgment!

NOW TODAY AND TOMORROW

The Most Charming Photo-play of the Year
Harold Lockwood and May Allison

"THE RIVER OF ROMANCE"

JEAN SOTHERN in "THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

Other Attractions

Prices 5c—10c

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

THE HOME OF BIG DOINGS

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO THE HOME OF HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, July 31st, Aug. 1st, Aug. 2nd

THAT EVER CHARMING RITA JOLIVET in "An International Marriage"

Mrs. Jolivet is thoroughly qualified for the part—being an Italian Countess by marriage

LOCK WHO IS ON THE SAME PROGRAM

THE OLD RELIABLE CHARLEY CHAPLIN in "CARMEN"

In this picture Charley outshines the remarkable work done by Geraldine Farrar.

MARY PICKFORD—in Ramona—See the Difference in Pictures Then and Now

"HAROLD THE NURSE GIRL"—A Screaming Comedy

Enjoy the Current Happenings of the Day in Our Pathé News

ROYAL THEATRE

VITAGRAPH VLSE'S LATEST PLAY

"Thou Art The Man"

200 DIE IN FOREST FIRES

Score More Injured in Blaze in Northern Ontario—Towns Entirely Wiped Out

TORONTO, Ont., July 31.—A message received by the department of mines and forests at the parliament buildings states that the fires in northern Ontario have been entirely quenched by heavy rains. All fires are out.

TOWNS WIPE OUT
ENGLEHEART, Ont., July 31.—Definite figures regarding the loss of life in northern Ontario through the wiping out of half a dozen towns by bush

fires were still lacking today. Figures at hand lead to the belief that at least 200 are dead. It is known that there has been loss of life at Nipissing, Cochrane, Matheson, Iroquois Falls, Rama and Porcupine Junction.

Iroquois Falls where great paper mills are located was not entirely burned as previously reported. Advertisements today state that the paper mills and one store were saved from the flames.

ALLEGED BURGLAR

Continued

drawers had been pulled out and the man was so busily engaged that he did not notice Mr. Meister when the latter entered the room.

Mr. Meister asked the man what he was doing and he said he was visiting his friend, giving the name of the man who occupied the room. The story the man told, however, caused Mr. Meister to be suspicious and he decided to turn the stranger over to the police. The latter put up a battle and it was only after a hard struggle that Mr. Meister forced the man on a bed and held him there until the police arrived.

When placed under arrest the man gave the name of William C. Clark, said he lived in Providence, R. I., and when arraigned in court on a complaint charging him with breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny he entered a plea of not guilty. After Mr. Meister and another witness had offered testimony the man who claimed his name was Clark told a story that caused the court to look upon the testimony with suspicion and at the request of Supt. Welch the case was continued until Saturday morning, the defendant being held under \$500.

When questioned by the court the man said he had never been arrested before but this afternoon he sent for Supt. Welch and disclosed his identity and said he had been arrested on several previous occasions.

According to his own admission his name is Edward P. Powers and he lives in Worcester. In September, 1913, he and Frank E. Alwine and Joseph Murphy, entered the lodging house of William H. Cooke in Kirk street and during the absence of Mrs. Cooke ransacked every room in the house, taking clothing and jewelry, the most of which was afterwards recovered in Boston. On May 3, 1916, Powers was brought to this city from the Concord reformatory but inasmuch as the prison commission felt that he intended to turn over a new leaf and mend his ways the case against him was placed on file.

Powers, Alwine and Murphy were arrested in Lawrence shortly after the break in this city and Powers, who was traveling under the name of Williamson, was returned to Concord from which institution he was on parole and Alwine and Murphy were sentenced to a year in jail.

Murphy was later rearrested and sent to state prison where he is at the present time.

Powers in all probability will be brought before Judge Enright tomorrow morning and sentenced.

Segue to Romance

A romance between a married woman and a milkman which started in Greece and continued in this country came to a sudden termination this morning when Katalina Notas and George J. Evangelou were brought before Supt. Redmond Welch of the police department and as a result of his conversation with them, Mrs. Notas was charged with polygamy and Evangelou was charged with adultery. Both were brought before Judge Enright in police court later on and pleas of not guilty were entered and their cases were continued until August 8, each being held under \$300.

According to the story recited before the superintendent, Mrs. Notas is the wife of Thomas Notas of 183 West Pearl street, Nashua, N. H. The couple lived happily together in sunny Greece and had three children. Evangelou delivered milk at the house and was friendly with both Mr. and Mrs. Notas. When the war in Europe broke out, Notas, being a member of the Greek army, was called to arms and after bidding his wife good-bye started for the front. After serving his time he received an honorable discharge and although he had not heard much from his wife, he expected a fond greeting upon his return.

Going back to the town in which he had resided he found the house vacant and inquiry brought forth the information that his wife had gone to parts unknown.

Subsequently he received information that his wife and Evangelou had come to America and Notas started for this country. He searched city after city, and finally located them in Nashua, N. H. The other day he learned that his wife and Evangelou were in Lowell, that they had been married and were living together. He came to this city and after making inquiries located the woman who he claims is his wife and accused her, but she denied that she knew him and also denied that he was her husband. Notas found several people, who, it is claimed, knew her in Greece and they appeared before the woman but she again denied that the man was her husband.

The pair were arrested on May 12, 1915, in this city on a warrant charging them with lewd and lascivious cohabitation and were given suspended sentences of six months in jail, and on June 3, 1915, they were united in marriage by Rev. Panos Glinieris. It is said that there have been two children born as a result of the union and that the man and woman have been living together since their marriage.

Doctor's Case Continued

Dr. Peter N. Gatsopoulos, aged 32, was arrested Saturday night by Sgt. David Petrie and Patrolman Tsafaris on a warrant charging him with practicing medicine without authority. He was taken to the police station and shortly after being locked up was bailed by his uncle, Dr. John C. Gatsopoulos.

It is alleged that the young man only recently graduated from the Baltimore Medical College and prior to that from the University of Paris, France. He spent a number of years in some of the best medical schools in Europe and finished his education in Baltimore a short time ago. It is said that he has passed the medical examination in Boston, but his certificate entitling him to practice

TODAY'S STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK MARKET

	Stocks	High	Low	Clos
Allis Chalmers	... 22	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Beer Sugar	... 89 1/2	89	88	88
Am Can	... 65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Can. ... 110 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Can. & Pa	... 58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Hide & L pf	... 53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Locom	... 101	101	101	101
Am Locomotive Pl. ... 101	101	101	101	101
Am Steel & R	... 94	93	94	94
Anaconda	... 79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Atchison	... 102	102	102	102
Atchison pf	... 99	99	99	99
Baldwin Loco	... 71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Balt & Ohio	... 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	... 74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Baptist Tabern	... 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Cast 1 Pipe Com	... 20	19 1/2	20	19 1/2
Cast 1 Pipe pf	... 54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Cent Leather	... 63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cent Leather pf	... 112 1/2	112	112	112
Ches & Ohio	... 60 1/2	60	60	60
Chic R I & Pac	... 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cof Fuel	... 44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Consol Gas	... 133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Crucible Steel	... 69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Den Rio G pf	... 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Dls Stear Co	... 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie Nat	... 52	51 1/2	52	52
Erie Nat pf	... 163	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Goodrich	... 72 1/2	72	72	72
Int North pf	... 117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Illinois Can	... 103	103	103	103
Int Met Com	... 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Met Com pf	... 74	74	74	74
Int Mer Marine	... 25	24 1/2	25	25
Int Mer Marine pf	... 58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Paper	... 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lehigh Valley	... 77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Maxwell	... 82 1/2	81	81	81
Maxwell ist	... 87 1/2	87	87	87
Mex Petroleum	... 99 1/2	98	98	98
Missouri Pa	... 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Nat Lead	... 53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nat & West	... 128	127 1/2	128	127 1/2
North Pacific	... 111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Ont & West	... 26	26	26	26
Pacific Mall	... 20	20	20	20
Pennsylvania	... 66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Pitts Coal	... 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pls Sp Co	... 43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Reading	... 95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pep Iron & S	... 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pep Iron & S pf	... 109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
St. Paul	... 95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
So Pacific	... 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Southern Ry	... 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Standard	... 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Tex Co	... 127	127	127	127
Texas Pac	... 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Third Dist	... 62	61 1/2	62	61 1/2
Unid Pacific	... 137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
U S Ind Alcohol	... 109	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Rub pf	... 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U S Steel	... 116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U S Steel 5s	... 105 1/2	105	105	105
Utah Copper	... 76	76	76	76
Va Chem	... 39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Waddinghouse	... 58	58	58	58
Western Un	... 92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
—Ex-DIV.				

POINTED PLAINLY TO LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN MANY IMPROVEMENTS LATER

NEW YORK, July 31.—The week opened with a resumption of trading last week's later dealings. Trading at the outset was the lightest and most superficial of any day so far this summer and pointed plainly to the lack of public interest. Changes in important stocks were wholly nominal but specialties of various descriptions, such as American Car, American Steel Foundries, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Industrial Alcohol and Sears Roebuck were higher by 1 to 2 with nine others. American Brake Stock pf. Local labor disturbances were reflected in the heaviness of Third Avenue, Canadian Pacific and allied railroads were irregular.

Prices hardened appreciably later under the stimulating influence of U. S. Steel which rose a substantial fraction to 87. Equipment stocks and industries of the same class made further upward progress but automobile shares were irregular with fresh selling by Willys-Overland, which declined 2 points.

Automobile shipping stocks were moderately better, but marine were relatively weak. Bonds were irregular with less activity in Internationals.

Barely thirty thousand shares were traded in during the mid-session but the list manifested further improvement especially in the special group, Lehigh Valley and Willys-Overland also rallied.

Heaviness in Kennecott Copper, which fell to its lowest price and a further advance in American Brake Shoe pf. were the features of the stagnant final hour. The closing was firm.

BOSTON MARKET

BOSTON, July 31.—The local copper market opened dull this morning. The tone was firm with a tendency toward strength.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton futures opened steady, October, 13.30; December, 13.41; January, 13.50; March, 13.64. Futures closed dull. October 13.21; December 13.33; January 13.45; March 13.50; May 13.73. Spot steady, middling 13.20.

EXCHANGES

NEW YORK, July 31.—Exchanges \$279,781,605; balances \$16,669,476.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Gerard sent to the state department today a report from Dr. Alonso E. Taylor, an attaché of the American embassy at Berlin, saying no German embassies were suffering for lack of milk, that there was an ample supply of milk and milk powder for infants, only adults feeling the shortage.

LONDON, July 31.—The Italian steamship Dandolo of 437 tons gross was sunk according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's shipping agency. Lloyds also announced the sinking of the British steamship Claudia of 1144 tons gross and of the Norwegian schooner Mars.

BOSTON, July 31.—The seasons highest temperature, 93 degrees, was registered this afternoon. Excessive humidity added to the discomfort. Prostrations were frequent. A continuation of the oppressive conditions tomorrow was predicted officially.

LONDON, July 31, 11.15 a. m.—British casualties reported in the month of July in all the war areas totaled 7034 officers and 62,591 men.

THE SUN SPORTING PAGE

TOTH WON RACE LOST TWO GAMES

Swam to Boston Light Under Hard Conditions —McCormack Started

Charlie Toth once again proved himself superior to all other Boston Light swimmers by winning the annual Charlestown-Boston Light event, held under the auspices of the L Street Swimmers' club. Toth was the only man of a field of seven to finish and he will receive an extra prize, a handsome silver cup. The time was exactly six hours and is considered fast, considering the conditions.

Ed McCormack was the only Lowell man to enter the swim and he was taken out of the water near the Edison Electric Co. after a plucky fight.

The other starters were Jack Burwitz, Hans Bergmuller, Bob Carey, Henry (Duke) Wellington, all of the L Street Swimmers' club, and Jacob Braff of the E.B.Y.M.H.A. Frank Murphy, who intended to compete, was present at the starting hour, but the physical examiner ordered him to keep out of the water, as he was suffering from pleurisy. Murphy went over the course in a boat.

Much disappointment was manifested by the small number of starters. Sam Richards, Henry Miron, Murphy and Cecelia Friedburg, all of whom had announced their intention of swimming, did not start. After glying the outer harbor the "double O" Richards decided that it was impossible for him to make a new record and very improbable that he would reach the light, so he did not compete. Henry Miron, holder of the Charleston bridge-Boston Light record and winner of last year's race, has been sick and, although his entry was sent in, he did not put in an appearance.

To Try Swim August 26

Cecilia Friedburg made the trip in the press boat, and announced her intention of swimming to the light on August 26. As in her former swims, she will be accompanied by Frank Murphy of Lowell, and will be piloted over the course by Sam Richards.

Instead of taking a course straight out through Black Rock channel and having the advantage of the fast ebbing tide, Toth attempted to get out of the channel and obtain the shelter of the "Spit," a feat heretofore thought impossible. This attempt almost proved his undoing.

Lashed by a head wind all the way, and being numbed clean through by the icy water, Toth presented a sorry spectacle as he strove to reach the Beacon. Time and time again he stopped and rested, his strength apparently all gone, his eyes slowly closing because of the terrible buffeting he received from the sea all the way. It surely looked as if Toth was "done."

Boats Surround Toth

Scores of boats carrying hundreds of swimming enthusiasts surrounded Toth, and a continual cheering in a great attempt to cheer Charlie up was kept up. Toth lifted his head and with his face drawn, his eyes swollen, but smiling, he gasped, "I'll make it all right." Then his head dropped, and it surely looked as if he was through. But Toth with his unlimited stamina, wonderful endurance, refused to admit himself defeated.

With a scant 25 yards to go, he put all his strength in a final concentrated effort, and at 5:15, exactly six hours after he left the mark, 12 miles away, his trembling hand touched the ladder.

Toth put up one of the greatest and grittiest fights ever seen, and he was cheered to the echo by over 500 people as he finished. He was unable to stand and had to be carried into a boat, but soon recuperated. The water was cold, the temperature dropping to 55 many times and never reaching the 65 mark. A strong head wind and rough water made conditions the worst that have ever been seen in a Boston Light race.

If you want help at home or in your business, call on "Want" column.



"Stenographer Wanted"—

"Hello! Give me Oxford 1765."
"This is Burdett College."
"I'm George Adams. Send me another stenographer as good as the last you sent me. I had to promote her."

Business men prefer Burdett-trained young men and women because they are capable-trained—alert. Burdett graduates always obtain satisfactory positions.

We'd like to talk with you about your boy or girl.

BURDETTE COLLEGE—Business, Shorthand Combined, Secretarial, Applied Business and Management, Civil Service, Finishing, Normal, Spanish.

A GOOD POSITION IS PROVIDED EVERY GRADUATE

Day or Night School Catalogue Free on Request. Visitors Welcome.

BURDETTE
COLLEGE

15 BOSTON ST., COR. WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Portland Easily Takes First and Wins Second in 10th Inning

The Portland league leaders won both ends of a double header from Lowell at Spalding Park Saturday afternoon, easily taking the first by the score of 6 to 1 and winning the second 5 to 7 when Chester Sweat drove the ball high over the left field fence in the 10th inning of what was supposed to be a seven inning affair.

The first game was one-sided, with pitching on the Portland side holding Lowell safely while Portland stung the pill for 15 safe clouts in the nine innings. The second game, however, was close and Huglie Duffey had to battle every minute to come out a winner. It was anybody's game until Sweat came through with the homer and while local fans had looked for a victory, they went away feeling satisfied with the baseball offered for the day.

Aside from the circuit clout pitcher Dick Tuckey was the hero of the afternoon holding Lowell at bay in the first encounter and again coming to the fore in the second after Durnan and Pitti had failed to show anything puzzling, Tuckey gets credit for both wins.

Paddy Green pitched for Lowell in the first game and was no match for Tuckey, being hit hard with men on bases. Portland started the scoring in the third. Tuckey grounded out. Clemens singled and stole second and after Burns had foul flied to Kilhullen, Pate scored from second on a short single to right by Brown. Dowell singled sending Brown to third. Sweat's big bat drove the ball to center scoring Brown and Dowell but Chet was third out trying to reach second. Portland added a run in the sixth by exactly the same means as its first tally was registered. Clemens singled, pilfered second and race home on Brown's second timely clout. In the sixth an error by O'Connell and hits by Lonergan and Tuckey resulted in a run.

Lowell's only run came in the sixth on a double by Kilhullen and a triple by Simpson. Then Tuckey settled down and the next two men went out in order. Two hits were bunched in the seventh but no damage resulted.

The Duffs' last tally came in the eighth on a double by Sweat and Beatty's single. With three men on bases and one down, Greenhalge, O'Connell and Torphy made a pretty double play retiring the side. But three men faced each pitcher in the ninth.

The score:

		ab	r	b	bb	po	a	e
Stimpson, M.		4	0	2	3	0	0	0
Kane, rf		4	1	1	0	0	1	0
Parker, cf		4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helfrich, 3b		4	0	1	4	1	0	0
Greenhalge, 2b		4	0	2	1	2	0	0
O'Connell, ss		4	0	1	5	1	1	0
Torphy, 1b		4	0	1	6	1	0	0
Kilhullen, c		4	1	1	5	2	0	0
Green, p		3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals		35	1	8	27	15	1	0

PORTLAND

		ab	r	b	bb	po	a	e
Clemens, rf		5	2	3	1	0	0	0
Burns, c		5	0	1	4	0	0	0
Brown, M.		5	1	3	2	1	0	0
Dowell, 1b		5	1	3	2	1	1	0
Sweat, 3b		5	1	2	3	4	0	0
Beatty, 2b		5	1	2	3	4	0	0
Gaston, ss		5	0	1	1	5	0	0
Lonergan, c		3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Tuckey, p		4	0	1	0	2	0	0
Totals		35	15	27	13	1	0	0

fourth after being hit hard. Bonsack worked for Lowell and pitched good ball. Parker's hitting, with two triples and a single featured the game.

After Portland had been relieved in order, Durnan got into a hole in the first by issuing two bases on balls but he struck out Parker and Greenhalge and no runs were scored. The first run was tallied by the visitors in the second when Sweat walked, stole second and crossed the plate on a single by Lonergan. Lowell evened it up in the third when Parker tripled with Kano on first base.

Dowell was hammered from the mound in the fourth. Greenhalge walked and scored on O'Connell's triple. Torphy struck out but Kilhullen brought O'Connell home with a sacrifice fly to Brown. Then singled by Bonsack, Stimpson, and Kano and Parker's second triple registered three more runs. Pitti, who went in just before Parker's long hit, then struck out Helfrich.

Portland came back with two runs in the seventh when Bonsack led off the bases by purposely passing Lonergan and then lost control and walked the next two men, forcing in two runs. Another run was added in the fifth on a base on balls to Brown, an error by Greenhalge of Beatty's grounder and a single by Lonergan and singles by Clemens, Burns and Sweat tied the score in the next. Portland took the lead in the ninth only to have it tied by Lowell when Kilhullen tripled, scoring Robinson. Tuckey was effective thereafter and Sweat's home run decided the game.

The score:

		(Second Game)	ab	r	b	bb	po	a	e
		PORTLAND							
Clemens, rf		5	1	2	9	0	0	0	0
Burns, c		5	1	2	8	0	0	0	0
Brown, M.		5	1	2	8	0	0	0	0
Dowell, 1b		5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Sweat, 3b		5	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Beatty, 2b		5	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Lonergan, ss		5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Gaston, c		3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tuckey, p		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		35	8	11	30	5	0	0	0

LOWELL

		ab	r	b	bb	po	a	e
Stimpson, M.		5	1	2	3	0	0	0
Kane, rf		4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Robinson, cf		2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Parker, rf		5	0	4	0	0	0	0
Helfrich, 3b		4	0	3	1	0	0	0
Greenhalge, 2b		4	1	0	3	1	0	0
O'Connell, ss		2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Torphy, 1b		1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kilhullen, c		5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bonsack, p.		5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals		41	7	14	30	17	0	0

Portland

		ab	r	b	bb	po	a	e
Clemens, rf		5	2	3	0	0	0	0
Burns, c		5	0</td					

EASTERN LEAGUE COMMENT

Bridgeport here tomorrow and Wednesday.

Lowell didn't win a game last week.

Tuck had too much stuff for Lowell all he has been downing other teams the same way.

Parker's two three baggers went clear to the centre field fence. Kilhenny and O'Connell also got long hits good for three bases.

When there was no umpire to start the game, Hugh Duffy suggested that Charlie Keltchner be asked to officiate. Manager Kilhenny asked Charlie but the response was that he had friends in Lowell. "You can do it," yelled one of the players from the Portland bench.

"Be sure to put that down," Duffy hollered to Scout Keltchner when Parker struck out on his first time at bat in the second game. Duffy said nothing about the two triples and two singles that followed, however.

It seems almost impossible to get a home run inside the grounds at Spalding park. Some of the hits Saturday went to the fence, but the runners could not pass third.

It is surprising that there have been no changes in the Eastern League staff of umpires this year with better men available in nearly every city. There is one here in Lowell who could surely do better work than we usually see at Spalding park.

Tom Bannon's work Saturday was a poor exhibition and as a result neither game could be called real baseball. Bannon was impartial, however, and gave Lowell as many decisions in the first game as he gave Portland in the second but it wasn't the kind of work that the fans like to see.

Mascot Bobbie Desmond cannot be blamed for the Jinx that is following Lowell. Bobbie was home Saturday with an injured ankle and his brother,

Charlie, chased the balls and picked up the bats but the team lost just the same.

Bonsack should have won the second game with ordinary backing. He was wild in the fourth and passed four men but he was ordered to walk one of these to fill the bases and give the infield a chance to play for the man at the plate. Bonsack has shown splendid control in his previous games.

O'Connell was hit on the wrist with a pitched ball in the second game and was forced to retire. His arm is just healing from the injury, he sustained several weeks ago. Then Robinson went into the game and did some good batting.

Bridgeport, the team that is here for three days, beat Springfield in both games of a double header yesterday. Bridgeport has taken on a new lease of life since the team was purchased by the American Chain Co. and the appointment of Mike Healey as manager, so some fast baseball is promised during the next few days.

Lowell is at home every day this week except Thursday, the day the store clerks would have a chance to attend the game. After Bridgeport's departure Lowell plays a day in Worcester and New London comes here for a game Friday and a scheduled double header Saturday.

The attendance is increasing in different cities along the circuit where teams are playing first division baseball. Over 400 people saw the double header in Worcester Saturday, about four times the number that went out to Spalding park.

Hugh Duffy started to jolly Lohman about the item published in out-of-town papers to the effect that "Zeko" had been sold to Detroit. "I didn't see the papers today," Zeko answered. "That's all right," reported Duffy, "but I'm willing to bet a dozen of them are on the way to Texas now."

Mascot Bobbie Desmond cannot be blamed for the Jinx that is following Lowell. Bobbie was home Saturday with an injured ankle and his brother,

GREAT BRITAIN WARNED

American Note of Protest Against Blacklist Made Public—Inconsistent With Rights of Neutrals

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Great Britain is warned, in the American note of protest against the blacklist, made public last night by the state department, of the "many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British foreign office, the note declares "in the gravest terms" that it is "manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods" and that the United States regards the blacklist as inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war.

It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and frequently disregarded."

The American note is even more positive in its terms than officials have intimated. Ambassador Page was instructed by Acting Secretary Polk to deliver it formally and textually, it follows:

"The announcement that His Britannic Majesty's government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States, and seems to the government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is duty to protest in the most decided terms."

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist."

"Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies. For Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed."

"Whatever may be said with regard to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist is now employed by His Britannic Majesty's government is understood to be based, the government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, and impartial freedom which should characterize the dealings of friendly governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes to use each other's shipping, and be served each by the other's merchants, is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this. There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unequal acts or practices; it is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned; but His Britannic Majesty's government cannot expect the government of the United States to consent to let its citizens put upon an ex parte blacklist without calling the attention of his Majesty's government, in the gravest terms, to the many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that his Majesty's government, in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy, has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufacturers to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established. Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made 'whenever on account of electric wires.'

An automobile operated by Jack de Sousa of 31 Tyler street crashed into an automobile driven by Gustave A. Wiegel of Lawrence at the junction of Gorham and Appleton streets about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Neither machine was badly damaged.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon Engine No. 2 responded to a telephone alarm for a slight fire in a fruit store near the junction of Middlesex and Thorndike streets. The fire was due to defective insulation of electric wires.

An automobile operated by Jack de Sousa of 31 Tyler street crashed into an automobile driven by Gustave A. Wiegel of Lawrence at the junction of Gorham and Appleton streets about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Neither machine was badly damaged.

A home run by Belleville with the score tie in the ninth inning won the game for the Pitts' South Ends from the Bellevilles Saturday afternoon. The score was 4 to 3. The batters were: Pitts' South Ends, Scott, Devlin and Freeman; Bellevilles: Levine and Sullivan.

METHUEN MARATHON Three Lowell runners were among the first five to finish in the Methuen marathon from Lawrence to Methuen Saturday afternoon. Davis came in third, Couture fourth and Christo fifth. Those who finished out of the 15 to start were: James Hannigan of Dorchester crossed the tape first, with Cliff Horan of Dorchester, second; Leroy E. Davis of Lowell, third; Fred Courtney of Lowell, fourth, and Joseph Christo of Lowell fifth.

VESPER COUNTRY CLUB R. W. Gleason with a gross score of 84 and P. D. Thompson with a net score of 76 were the winners of the medal play handicap tournament at the Vesper Country Club Saturday.

Gross H. Net
P. D. Thompson 16 16
R. W. Gleason 6 28
O. Hockenberry 33 14
C. F. Holzemer 23 14
H. G. Corwin 41 10
F. L. Allen 111 30
J. R. Spring 105 25
G. F. Copp 113 25
R. B. Parker 104 14

BUNTING CLUB The trap shoot at the Bunting club Saturday resulted as follows: E. Brady 14, A. Adams 17, H. Boynton 20, A. F. Stanton 18, J. Smith 17, Phil S. Bigelow 10, J. Pearson 14, Falling 17, Atwood 12, Billings 14.

Bright, Sears & Co. WYMAN'S EXCHANGE Bankers and Brokers SECOND FLOOR

VOTE BY PROXY Absentee Voting to be Made Leading Issue in 1917

Special to The Sun

STATE HOUSE, Boston, July 31.—Since Vice President Marshall, by sustaining a point of order raised against the amendment to the army bill which would have permitted national guardsmen from Massachusetts to serve in Texas to vote at the election in November for president and for members of the two houses of congress, interest in the subject of "absentee voting" is certain to be renewed in this state. In fact, Adjutant General Cole, who will probably announce on Saturday his candidacy for the democratic nomination for governor, has already indicated that one of the planks in his platform will be the proposition that men who are defending their country, by force of arms, should not thereby be deprived of their vote in determining what shall govern the country.

As a matter of fact, absentee voting was permitted in this state up to the time of the adoption of the province charter in 1863. Prior to that time, the statutes specifically recognized "voting by proxy" although the term at that time had a meaning quite different than is now given to it.

A delightful concert and entertainment under the auspices of the city was given on the North common yesterday afternoon by the American band and the Honey Boy Four. The affair was largely attended and proved one of the best in the municipal series. The band was conducted by R. McDaniel and the program was excellent. The quartet was composed of James H. Lyons, Leonard Brown, Joseph Perry and Edward Handley, who delighted their audience with individual and quartet selections.

The year book that is being published under the direction of the Lowell board of trade will be in the hands of the printer tomorrow, as President Marden and Secretary Murphy are completing the details attending the work today. The book will be known as the "Lowell Digest" and will con-

tinue to send their voices by proxy is found in the records of the year 1655, when it was ordered:

"That the general court, to be held in May next for election of magistrates, &c., shall holden att Boston, & that the towns of Ipswich, Newbury, Salem, Saugus, Waymouth, & Hingham shall have libertie to stay for the safety of their towne, as they judge needfull, & that the said freemen that are appoynted by the towne to stay att home shall have libertie to required to stay in their home towns

on this sort, the legislature would be in a position to enact fitting laws to provide for the emergency. The same equity which led our forefathers, in 1655, to permit those voters who were wireless while they were in midstream it would have greatly relieved their feelings.

Regardless of one's views as to the advisability of such legislation at the present time or under ordinary conditions, it would be of great advantage to have an amendment to the constitution so that in case of such an emergency as confronted the voters at the time of the Civil war, and as has been met at the present time in the Dominion of Canada by legislation of

the legislature, the legislature would be in a position to enact fitting laws to

provide for the emergency. The same equity which led our forefathers, in

1655, to permit those voters who were wireless while they were in midstream it would have greatly relieved their feelings.

The men on the "Percival" were perfectly agreeable to take Capt. Prouty's word for it, for they had absolutely no desire to be shown. If the captain had only sent them that message by wireless while they were in midstream it would have greatly relieved their feelings.

The year book that is being published under the direction of the Lowell board of trade will be in the hands of the printer tomorrow, as President Marden and Secretary Murphy are completing the details attending the work today. The book will be known as the "Lowell Digest" and will con-

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of Asenath H. Haiver, late of Chelmsford, in said County, deceased.

Whereas the said Asenath Haiver, in her will, made in the presence of two witnesses, dated the 1st day of January, 1916, in the town of Chelmsford, in said County, did nominate and appoint me, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the account of his trust under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County, on the 12th day of August, 1916, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to the persons interested in the estate, four days before the date before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun newspaper, published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before the said Court, and by serving, publishing a copy of the same citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

F. M. DENTY, Register, JES 18-24-31.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Chas. Louis Lambert to Fannie H. Silverstein, dated January 11, 1916, recorded with Middlesex County Recorder, Book 519, Page 312, and assigned by said Fannie H. Silverstein to E. L. Willis, said assignment being recorded with said Deeds, Book 549, Page 334, for breach of condition contained in said mortgage, and for purposes of sale, the same will be sold at public auction on Saturday, August 26, 1916, at eleven o'clock on the premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated on the corner of Lawrence street in Lowell in the County of Middlesex and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the premises on said Lawrence street at a point about fifty-eight and one-half feet from the corner, running southerly along the northerly side of said street to the point of intersection of Morton street, and thence running north-easterly one hundred twelve and one-half feet, thence southerly one-half acre, then easterly along the Bell land and land now or formerly one Green sixty and 31-100 feet; thence southwesterly one hundred eighteen and 45-100 feet to said Lawrence street, then northwesterly along the easterly side of said street to the point of beginning. Containing six thousand one hundred fifty-four (6534) square feet.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage held by the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank, on which \$1,000 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale, balance in ten days from date of sale.

ENNA M. WILLIS, Administratrix of the Estate of E. L. Willis, Assignee and present owner of said property.

ROOFERS—J. Burns & Son, slate roofers. Roots repaired. Tel. 3282-W. 16 Concord st. Tel. 1159-J. 100 Pleasant st.

HOOFERS—J. Burns & Son, slate roofers. Roots repaired. Tel. 3282-W. 16 Concord st. Tel. 1159-J. 100 Pleasant st.

IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both ends of the station of the Metropolitan in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN wanted who would like to learn carpenter's trade. Inquire S. E. 21, Sun Office.

MEN wanted for haying. Apply at Hood Farm.

YOUNG MAN wanted at Surprenant's Tailor Shop, 602 Merrimack st.

I HAVE a good paying proposition to offer to the right man in this country. No capital needed. Reference, Mr. John J. Flynn, 160 Union Road, No. Rochester, N.Y.

YOUNG LADY wanted to act as clerk in confectionery and ice cream parlors. Cameron Bros., 155 Middlesex st.

LAMMERS and top butchers wanted. Good prices and steady work. Apply to Mr. Jannell, Adams Bros., 160 Lincoln st.

NIGGERHEAD OPERATOR and machine puller-wanted. Apply to Mr. Flynn, Adams Bros., Lincoln st.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive public auto. Apply to Sam Topjian, 19 Tyler st.

MAN wanted to wash dishes nights. Fox's Lunch, 19 Bridge st.

CHAMBER GIRL wanted. Apply 95 Middlesex st.

YOUNG MAN over 16 wanted to learn the drug business. Apply 18 Sun Office.

All box numbers commencing with 131 are located within a radius of about one-half mile from the North Common, extending from Dutton street north to Pawtucket street and from School street east to Merrimack mills.

All box numbers commencing with 212 are located within a quarter mile east of Pawtucket street, extending from South Concord river to Concord street.

All box numbers commencing with 313 are located in the lower Highfield lands, extending from the depot for Wilder street and from Hale street along the line of Western avenue and Pawtucket canal to Pawtucket street.

All numbers commencing with 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553,

The Sun goes into nearly every home in Lowell and vicinity. Merchants know that Sun readers respond to their advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1878

ARMS TO MEXICO

Cong. Rogers Would Stop Admission of Any Arms to Mexico

Special to The Sun

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In a speech delivered in the house Saturday Congressman Rogers made a very earnest speech against the admission of any arms into Mexico. He said in part:

"Three or four days ago 3700 stand of arms went over the Mexican border to Villa. Some have gone since. I am told; I do not know how truly. This movement at Vera Cruz was precipitated for the military reason—which I do not question to be a sound one from a military point of view—that it was necessary to seize the arms going to Huerta, because these arms would be used against the forces of the United States and that it was the most obvious military prudence to stop them for that reason, the force of which I entirely admit. Yet they were allowed to go over the northern border at the same time. You cannot do much more for any ally than that. And now we see that Mr. Carranza disapproves of what has been done at Vera Cruz. Hardly friendly in an ally whom we are arming. It will be but a short time when those men of the north are united with the rest of Mexico against us. That is not an unreasonable anticipation. Why are we not taking the ordinary military precaution there? Why are we allowing more arms to go into those parts of Mexico? They will be used against our allies within 30 days."

There is brought to my mind very strongly, sir, that verse that was written by James Russell Lowell at the time of the Civil war:

INDUSTRIAL and STORE NEWS

The members of the Die Grinders and Polishers of the United States Cartridge Co. held an interesting meeting at 32 Middle street yesterday morning. Considerable business was transacted and the principal speaker at the meeting was Vice President Flynn of the International Union of Metal Polishers.

Members of the Blacksmiths' union

held a regular meeting at their headquarters in Middle street yesterday morning. The attendance was large and considerable business was transacted.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

Drinking Founts Grain Hoppers Poultry Remedies

EGG BOXES
WIRE NESTS
ARTIFICIAL EGGS
LEG BANDS
DRY MASH
SCRATCH FEED
CHICK FEEDS

Closed Thursday P. M.

ADAMS HARDWARE AND PAINT CO. Middlesex St. Near the Depot

EAGLES, NOTICE

All members of Lowell Aerie are requested to be present at the home of our late brother, William H. Bruce, 4 North Franklin Court, this evening at 7:45 o'clock, where the exercises of our order will be held. Per order,

PATRICK J. McCANN, W. Pres.

JOHN M. HOGAN, Sec.

P O U L T R Y S U P P L I E S

A LUCKY PURCHASE
675 SKIRTS
All but 50 were Tub Skirts. Gabardines, Pique, White Serges, Goltines, Awning Stripes, Palm Beach Cloth and Silverbloom.

At prices that will sell them in two days. Not the cost of making aside for this lot of skirts. Why should we care, maker takes the loss. An extra skirt won't be too much.

85c, \$1.39, \$1.69 and \$1.85
ON SALE TONIGHT. WE COMMENCE THE SALE WITH ALL SIZES.
COME EARLY.

MONDAY NIGHT AND TUESDAY

\$6.00 SUMMER DRESSES.....\$2.98

\$1.25 KIMONOS.....69c

\$5.00 RAINCOATS.....\$3.79

CHERRY & WEBB

12-18 JOHN STREET

MONDAY NIGHT AND TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S: \$1.00; DRESSES.....59c

TUB SKIRTS.....45c

SILK KIMONOS.....\$2.39

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL MASS. MONDAY JULY 31 1916

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

PRICE ONE CENT

GENERAL REVIEW OF WAR

Concerted Effort of Allies on Three Fronts to Crush Central Powers—
Titanic Struggle Such as World Has Never Known—Great Events During Two Years of Fighting

The second year of the world war closes with the "Battle of Europe," a concerted effort of the allies on three fronts to crush the central powers, which has developed into a titanic struggle before which superlatives, already exhausted, are completely disregarded.

France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, Italy in the south are hurling wave after wave of armed men on the Teutonic lines, together with an avalanche of shells and bombs as the world has not known up to the present time. For the first time, the Germans themselves reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor, only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns.

Germany first lines were carried over an extent of 25 miles and the second positions pierced at certain points but up to the present the fighting has been indecisive so far as the forcing of the German first line defenses crumbled, when the British and French troops advanced they reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor, only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns.

The change in the situation which the year has brought is striking, although the results so far have been more potential and spectacular than radical. A year ago the Germans, controlling their great drive against the Russians, hurled the Slavs back along the entire eastern front, captured Warsaw, the great fortresses of Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk and established lines far inside Russian territory which they maintained virtually unbroken until the last three months.

They seized all Poland, a great slice of Russia to the south of that country and expelled the invaders from Galicia and Bukovina. Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen were the heroes of these great successes.

On Western Front

On the western front the changes in position during the year were comparatively small but the 12 months were marked by three events of interest: The battles of Champagne and Verdun and the opening of the great Franco-British offensive on the Somme took place in this period.

The battle of Champagne opened on Sept. 28, after a week's terrific bombardment of the German lines by the French, British and Belgians. In a week of the bloodiest fighting that had been known up to that time the allies announced that they had taken 20 miles of trenches, six towns and 23,000 prisoners. But there they halted. They could not break through the mighty German wall and the grim deadlock which marked the western front for so many months was resumed. The battle of Champagne marked the removal of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, from the beginning of the war up to that time. In December, 1915, it was announced that he had resigned to take a home command and Sir Douglas Haig was appointed his successor.

As the offensive developed the Russians won new successes further north and at the close of the war year are engaged in a mighty struggle for Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The fighters have also extended to the extreme north, in the Riga-Dvinsk region, but here the Germans have held their own and no decisive result has as yet been gained by either side.

Important Russian Successes

In another theatre of the war the year was marked by other and important Russian successes. Following the disasters on the eastern front in the closing months of 1915 the Grand Duke Nicholas was removed as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies and sent to take charge of the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus. After months of preparation he began a great drive across Armenia in January.

The entrance of Bulgaria into the arena was signalized by a combined assault on Serbia by Austria, Germany and Bulgaria which resulted in the complete overwhelming of the outnumbered Serbians and the subjugation of their country. The remnants of the Serbian army were driven across the frontier into the wilderness of Albania whence they were rescued by the British, French and Italians. They were shipped to Corfu where they were reorganized and re-equipped and later joined the number of French forces at Saloniki. The survivors of the Gallipoli campaign were also gathered at the Greco-British seaport as well as a large British army from Egypt. This combined force is estimated at 600,000 men and is presumably being held for an attempt to wrest Serbia from the Bulgarians.

Principal Austrian Successes

The principal success won by Austrian arms during the year was a great offensive undertaken against Italy in May. The Austrian forces swept the Italian invaders back over a wide stretch of country in the Southern Tyrol, reconquered about 270 square miles of Austrian territory and carried the battle into Italy. The Italians rallied, however, and at the close of the twelve months had regained a large portion of ground and were vigorously pressing a counter-offensive in accordance with the plans of the entente for concerted action.

Naval Battle

On the sea the year witnessed an event of surpassing interest. The German grand fleet, steaming out from its main base at Wilhelmshaven, engaged the British fleet in the night naval battle of Jutland on May 31. Its results are obscured by the conflicting claims of the combatants that they will probably not be definitely known until the war is over, if then. The Germans assert that the British losses were heavier than theirs and on that ground claim the victory. The British, denying greater losses, point to the fact that they still control the seas as the basis of their right to the title of victors. London also claims that since the battle 200 British ships, which had been tied up in Baltic ports since the beginning of the war, have been able to make their way to English ports unmolested by German warships.

The German official account of the fight says that the British losses were 117,150 tons as against 63,720 tons sunk by the British. The British admiral makes no attempt to estimate the loss in tonnage but unofficial British estimates place the German loss at 102,220 tons against 112,250 for the British. Officially the Germans have admitted the loss of only one capital ship, the Lutzow, 25,000 tons, a vessel surpassing in tonnage and armament many battleships. The British claim to have sunk, in addition to dreadnaughts and probably a third, the principal losses admitted by them for their side are the three battle cruisers, the Invincible, the Indefatigable, and the Queen Mary.

Death of Kitchener

One other event on the sea aroused intense interest. On June 5 Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Great Britain's famous minister of war, was drowned with his staff off the Orkneys when the cruiser Hampshire went down. It was at first thought the cruiser had been the victim of a submarine but this theory was generally discarded when it was learned that the warship had struck a mine and gone down in the midst of a terrific storm.

Victory for United States

The second year of the war was a memorable one as far as the United States was concerned. It marked the apparent final passing of the crisis between this country and Germany over the submarine warfare which threatened more than once a rupture of relations and even war.

The sinking by a submarine without warning of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, created a profound impression in the United States. Germany sent a note to Washington in September pleading self-defense and offering to refer the question of compensation to The Hague but this was regarded with disapproval by the Washington government and the situation became very tense. In October Germany disavowed and regretted the sinking of the Arabic.

"Five months later the French steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning while carrying more than 300 passengers, including a number of Americans, across the English channel. About 400 persons were killed and this incident brought the submarine situation to an acute stage. Germany at first disclaimed responsibility for the attack on the Sussex but the evidence accumulated by the United States appeared so overwhelming that President Wilson on April 13 despatched to Germany a note which was virtually an ultimatum, and on the following day personally appeared before congress and laid the entire problem before that body.

On May 5 Germany promised that no more liners or merchantmen would be sunk without warning and without ample opportunity for the escape of crews and passengers. These promises were considered satisfactory by the president and the war cloud lifted. Since that time a large number of ships have been sunk by German and Austrian submarines but the rules of international law have been generally observed.

Another cause of friction between the United States and the central powers was also removed during the year. Since the outbreak of the war certain propagandists had been busy instigating strikes in munition factories which had contracts with the allies and in endeavoring in other ways to interfere with this trade. For his activity in this respect the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador, was requested by President Wilson in September. The following December, for similar reasons, the president requested the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively to the German embassy. A number of convictions were obtained in the criminal courts in other cases and the propaganda ceased.

Revolt in Ireland

Apart from events in the actual war theaters the most striking event of the year in connection with the conflict was an uprising in Ireland in April. The outbreak was organized by a society known as the Sinn Fein, committed to the principle of an independent Ireland. Bloody fighting took place in Dublin in which hundreds of lives were lost and the heart of the business section destroyed, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The fighting was sporadic elsewhere in the islands and of minor importance. The revolt was finally crushed and the ringleaders executed. It led, however, to an agitation which resulted in the government preparing a temporary home rule bill which it expects to pass through parliament this fall.

Arrest of Casement

Just before the outbreak of the rebellion Sir Roger Casement, formerly in the British consular service, was arrested on the west coast of Ireland where he had attempted to land a cargo of arms sent from Germany. He was tried later for high treason and sentenced to death.

No definite figures can be given of the cost of the great war in blood and gold but the most reliable estimates present figures so vast that they became practically meaningless.

In March 1916, the United States general army staff estimated the total losses in men to all the belligerents since the war began were 13,033,900.

Cost of the War

As to the money question figures are more reliable but still vague. They present sums which are so beyond anything previously known to international finance, so impossible of any human comparison that they become little more than a jumble of figures. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury of Germany, estimated that the war was costing all the combatants \$375,000,000 a week or eleven and a half billion dollars a year. William Michallis, another German financial expert, put the yearly cost at the greater sum of fifteen billions and other financial authorities gave even higher figures.

On July 17 Reginald McKenna, British chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the house of commons that the expenditures for Great Britain alone were \$10,000,000 daily. He did not say, however, how much of this incredible sum represented war expense.

Peace Talk

Within the last few months there has been some talk of peace in Germany and considerable peace activity by unofficial bodies in various countries, but there has been little indication that the chancelleries of Europe are at present seriously considering a close of hostilities.

MATRIMONIAL

Joseph C. Rondeau and Miss Delia Chausse were married yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's rectory by Rev. Armand Baron, O.M.I. The witnesses were Charles Chausse, father of the bride, and F. X. Rondeau, father of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 10 Joliette avenue.

POLICE TO CROSS BARS

Arthur Drewett's police baseball team will meet the Manchester, N. H. police in the Queen city Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock, or after. This will be the third of a series of four games which were arranged between these teams. Lowell won the first game and the second was a tie but Manchester has added a new first sacker to its lineup and has a bunch that the tallies will be turned Wednesday.

CITY HALL NEWS

Another Building Delay
Added to the Long List

It looks as though the Pawtucket school addition would not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917, for according to the architect the work should not be started until every item from the foundation to the roof, has been carefully considered. The architect, in a letter sent to Commissioner Donnelly, states that even had the work been started at the close of the school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917.

Commissioner Donnelly was anxious to see the work started on the new school building and he sent a letter to Architect Perley E. Gilbert, asking for information concerning the delay in the starting of operations. The architect's reply was as follows:

Mr. James F. Donnelly, Commissioner of Public Property and Licenses.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry about the apparent delay in starting the work on the Pawtucket grammar school addition, I wish to say that this work, however, has not yet started. Every item from foundation to roof has been carefully considered, draughted and specified in such a complete manner that the contractors can present an intelligent, economical and definite figure for all of the work involved without subsequent changes. To do this it is necessary to have a thorough study and real hard work for the committee, the architect and the engineers than the public recognize. A few additional weeks taken in preparation will save months at the other end and considerable trouble and interference with the present school. Even if the work had been started at the close of school in June, the new building could not be ready for occupancy before September, 1917, provided the sessions in the present building are to go on undisturbed, for there are changes in the old building to be tied into the new. What I mean by this is that for time except by closing the school. Particularly so in regard to the new ventilating system in the old building the plans and specifications for which the state authorities have required must be filed at the state office before the new work can begin for an addition. This requirement was not at first anticipated as no complaints have been forthcoming in regard to ventilation.

Fortunately the matter was brought to the attention of the state officials before the plans were filed and an injunction was issued which doubtless has delayed the work several months had the work been started without this consideration. To design the ventilation and rearrange the old building for a system suitable to the site, has really delayed the time needed for the preparation of the strictly new additional portion. So that no complaint can be justly made against any of those responsible for pushing the work along.

No time has been lost in the preparation of the plans and specifications, which I am pleased to advise you are now ready to figure. Very truly yours, Perley E. Gilbert, Architect.

SEWER ASSESSMENTS

The following sewer assessments for the year 1916 will be submitted for approval at tomorrow's meeting of the municipal council:

Hayes avenue, Tolman avenue, Chase avenue, West Meadow road and Mitchell avenue, \$515.13; Martin and Rosemont streets, \$195.30; Viola street, \$591.13; Bolt street, \$171.44; Butman road, \$215; Putnam avenue, \$557.33; Carolyn street, \$87.55; Daniel street, \$330.65; Sayles street, \$87.50; Upham street, \$515.93; Hanks street, \$74.27; Stevens street, \$130.92; Manchester street, \$23.35; Cedar court, \$61.37; Bellevue, Hillside and Temple streets, \$152.65.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Two cases of measles were reported at the local office of the board of health since yesterday. Outside of that everything is normal in that department of the city.

PERMITS ISSUED

The following permits were given out at the office of the lands and buildings department:

Lowell Realty Co., erection of a garage at 103 Bellevue street at a cost of \$350; Margaret W. Merrill, general alterations and the changing of stores into two tenements and general improvements to the building numbered 300-304 Middlesex street at a cost of \$2000; E. F. Anderson, erection of a garage at 27 West Forrest street at a cost of \$100.

Camille Roussin, the well known attendance officer returned yesterday from a three-weeks vacation spent at Joliette, Montreal